FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 DECEMBER 1985

Egypt

A "reliable source" in Mubarak's office cited by Kuwait's *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM said Mubarak has informed the Soviet* Union that Egypt will not wage war against Libya but it insists on "settling accounts" with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, albeit not through war, KUNA reported. In a separate development resulting from the Egyptian airliner hijacking, Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid reiterated Egypt's request for the extradition of the surviving terrorist from Malta, MENA noted. However, a Maltese Government spokesman stressed that there is no reason for Malta to accept the extradition request, according to AFP.

Israeli-Egyptian Talks

The gap between Israeli and Egyptian positions on the Tabah issue remains "wide," Egyptian sources cited by MENA disclosed in the wake of the talks in Cairo 4 December. In Israel, Jerusalem radio broadcast remarks by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres reaffirming his disagreement with the Likud's opposition to arbitration on Tabah and warning that relations with Egypt will deteriorate unless they improve.

Syria

The Syrian prime minister will visit Jordan 8 December to discuss political issues and economic relations and to arrange the date and venue for the meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and King Husayn, according to "informed sources" in Damascus cited by KUNA.

The Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD* carried reports of an imminent union between Syria and Libya whereby the two countries will merge their Foreign and Defense Ministries, WAM noted.

Israeli-U.S. Relations

The U.S. State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research has canceled regular contacts with Israeli diplomats, *DAVAR reported, adding that the move is a "clear expression* of resentment" over Israel's involvement in the affair of suspected spy Jonathan Pollard.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes raided Khark Island and hit another "large maritime target" near the Iranian coast 4 December, the Iraqi General Command announced in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

Lebanon

The Lebanese prime minister and president agreed to lodge an urgent complaint with the UN Security Council against Israel's latest actions in the south, Beirut radio noted.

Maghreb Affairs

The Algerian Army chief of staff discussed "matters of mutual interest" in talks with visiting Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, Algiers radio reported.

As for the Polish leader's current tour, Tunis radio announced General Wojciech Jaruzelski's arrival in the Tunisian capital 4 December following his visit to France.

Sudan

A police official in Khartoum disclosed that security forces have arrested eight people in connection with the recent kidnapping of 'Abdallah Zakariyah, general coordinator of the pro-Libyan Sudanese Revolutionary Committee (SRC), SUNA reported. SRC sources cited by the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* linked the abduction to a financial dispute between Zakariyah and another Libyan-backed group, the agency noted. The director of the Central Intelligence Department denied that Zakariyah had been abducted, maintaining that he is at home and is following a normal routine, SUNA reported. The clandestine Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army accused government troops and police of killing over 1,000 civilians and destroying 5 villages in a sweep through the Abyei area, west of Bentiu.

DRA-Pakistan

Reporting on Pakistani military moves against rebel tribesmen in the Khyber region, BAKHTAR said the "brutal" Pakistani soldiers have besieged and sealed off the area. The Afghan agency praised the local tribes for refusing to allow the Pakistani regime to use the Khyber region as a base against the DRA.

Correction

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "Iran-Iraq War," published in the 4 December Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORTon page i, only paragraph, line two: ...Voice of* the Masses radio refuted Iranian claims of having penetrated 5 km into Iraq and having attacked two Iraqi positions during the night of 2-3 December while inflicting more than 100 casualties by reporting that the assault was...(deleting word, adding lines)

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 234 *5 December 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PFLP Extraordinary Meeting Ends; Statement Issued *[Damascus]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Arrives in Tunis From Algiers 3 Dec *[Sanaa]* ..... A 1
Al-Wazir: Attacks Need Approval of PLO Council *[Amman JORDAN TIMES 5 Dec]* ..... A 1
PNC Head: No Arab Country Involved in Malta Hijack *[Madrid]* ..... A 2
Soviet Diplomat in Tunis Voices Support for PLO *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
Fatah Statement on Partition Anniversary *[Aden Voice of Palestine]* ..... A 2
Joint Forces Fire Katyushas on Israeli Settlement *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 3
Attack Lahd Positions *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 3
PLO Radio Reports Operations Against Israel ..... A 3
Israeli Settler Killed ..... A 3
Operations Detailed ..... A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Message From PDRY Chairman ..... C 1
Omani Foreign Minister Visits, Departs ..... C 1
Australian Industry Minister Continues Visit ..... C 1
Meets Amir ..... C 1
Talks With Commerce Minister ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Senegal's President Meets Amir, Departs ..... C 1
UK Minister Continues Trade Discussions ..... C 1

OMAN

Deputy Premier Receives British Admiral ..... C 1
British Trade Minister Arrives for Visit ..... C 2
Views GCC-EEC Talks ..... C 2
Foreign Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia ..... C 2

QATAR

ROK Official on Bolstering Trade Relations ..... C 2
Sudanese Interior Minister Concludes Visit ..... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Meets With Richard Murphy ..... C 2
Al-Rahman Meets Australian Industry Minister ..... C 3
Defense Minister on Gulf War, Lebanon, Summit ..... C 3

UAE

President Returns From Morocco, Mali Visits ..... C 4
President Discusses Recent GCC Summit ..... C 4
Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab Continues Visit ..... C 5

Holds Press Conference ..... C 5
Departs After Visit ..... C 5
Oil Minister Leaves for Geneva OPEC Meeting ..... C 5

PDRY

Chairman Receives DFLP Member Al-Nabulsi ..... C 5
Chairman Receives GDR Cable on Treaty Anniversary ..... C 6
Foreign Minister Departs for Visit to Sudan ..... C 6
Justice Minister Leaves for Moscow Visit ..... C 6

YAR

Tunisian Official Concludes Visit, Departs ..... C 6
Six Ministers Appointed in Cabinet Reshuffle ..... C 6
Presidential Decrees Appoint Officials ..... C 7
Paper Says Israel May Launch 'Aggression' ..... C 7

EGYPT

Mubarak Message to Kremlin on Libya Reported *[KUNA]* ..... D 1
Malta Rejects Request To Extradite Hijacker ..... D 1
'Abd al-Majid Reiterates Request ..... D 1
Mubarak To Reveal 'Evidence' on Hijacking ..... D 2
'Bilateral Meetings' Held on Tabah Issue ..... D 2
Discussions Resume ..... D 2
'Wide' Gap Remains ..... D 2
'Abd al-Majid on UN Call To Combat Terrorism ..... D 3
Central African Republic Minister Arrives ..... D 3
Al-Baz on Mubarak Meeting With Economic Group ..... D 3
AL-AHRAM Defends Storming of Hijacked Plane ..... D 3
'Majority' of Nations Understand *[29 Nov]* ..... D 3
Further Comment ..... D 4
Paper Comments on Libyan Activities in Sudan ..... D 5

IRAQ

Iraq Reportedly To Receive 26 Hughes Helicopters *[WAM]* ..... E 1
Communique Issued on 3-4 Dec War Actions ..... E 1
Defense Minister Khayrallah Tours Forward Units ..... E 1
Oil Minister Leaves For Geneva OPEC Meetings ..... E 2
Egyptian Emigration Minister Arrives in Baghdad ..... E 2
Meets With Ramadan ..... E 2
Romanian Party Delegation Arrives For Talks ..... E 2
Tariq 'Aziz Meets With UK's Thatcher in London ..... E 2

LEBANON

'Complaint' To Be Lodged Against Israel at UN ..... G 1
Iran Reportedly To Work To Free Kidnapped *[Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM 3 Dec]* ..... G 1
USSR Charge Briefs Karami on Geneva Summit ..... G 1
Al-Huss: Security Hinges on Political Decision ..... G 1
Casualties Reported in W. Beirut Explosion *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Lahd Threatens To Shell Villages in South *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Junblatt Followers Steal Bulgarian Embassy Car *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Junblatt Gunmen Fire at District Official *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Communist Party Leader on Situation in Beirut *[Paris L'HUMANITE 29 Nov]* ..... G 2

SYRIA

'New Information' Disclosed on Merger With Libya *[WAM]* ..... H 1

Syria Reportedly Mediating To End Iran-Iraq War *[Abu Dhabi]* ..... H 1
Prime Minister Al-Kasm To Visit Jordan 8 Dec *[KUNA]* ..... H 1
Al-Shar' Receives Lebanese Minister Al-Hashim ..... H 1
Sierra Leone Minister Arrives With Momoh Message ..... H 1

ISRAEL

U.S. Cancels Regular Intelligence Contacts *[DAVAR 5 Dec]* ..... I 1
Shamir, Murphy Meet, Discuss Peace Process ..... I 1
Murphy Meets With Notables From Territories *['AL HAMISHMAR 5 Dec]* ..... I 1
'Thousands' Participate in Shihadah Funeral ..... I 1
Herzog Visits Opening of RAKAH Convention ..... I 2
Addresses Convention ..... I 2
Soviet Message Reported ..... I 2
Tabah Delegate Notes Continuing Gap at Talks ..... I 3
Peres Says Israel's Case in Tabah 'Not Negligible' ..... I 3
Chief of Staff Levi on Jordanian, Saudi Threat ..... I 3
Peres, Moda'i Meet on Further Budget Cuts ..... I 3
Officials Visit IDF Maneuvers in South; End 4 Dec ..... I 3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

USSR's Ivanovskiy Received by Army Chief of Staff ..... Q 1
Messaadia Receives Ivanovskiy ..... Q 1
Delegation Departs for MPLA Congress in Luanda ..... Q 1

LIBYA

'People's Marathon' Condemns Egyptian Troop Buildup ..... Q 1
Jabir Receives Message From Iranian Minister ..... Q 1
JANA Editor on Al-Qadhdhafi Trip to Senegal ..... Q 2

MAURITANIA

Head of State Receives Algerian Foreign Minister ..... Q 2

MOROCCO

Romanian Foreign Trade Minister Visits ..... Q 2
Lamrani Meets Delegation ..... Q 2
PRC Education Officials Visit Rabat for Talks ..... Q 2
Residents of Enclaves Resist New Spanish Law ..... Q 3

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab, Delegation Return from UAE ..... Q 3
Revolutionary Committee Accuses SPF of Abduction ..... Q 3
8 Members Arrested *[KUNA]* ..... Q 3
Intelligence Head Denies RCM Coordinator Abducted ..... Q 3
Loro Chairs Regional Government Meeting ..... Q 3
Opposition Claims 1,357 Killed by Government Troops *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 4
Opposition Claims Government Violated Cease-Fire *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 4
Daf'allah Receives Report on Ethiopian Refugees ..... Q 4

TUNISIA

Government, Unions Agree on Four-Point Plan ..... Q 4
UGTT Leader 'Deposed' ..... Q 5
Jaruzelski Arrives, Welcomed by Mzali ..... Q 5

Prime Minister Reaffirms Support for PLO *[KUNA]* ..... Q 5

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

DPRK Minister Opens Trade Cooperation Meeting ..... R 1
EPLF Releases Communique on Recent Actions *[KUNA]* ..... R 1
Eritreans Report Ethiopian Tank, Vehicle Destroyed *[Voice of Broad Masses]* ..... R 1

KENYA

Musevini Holds Nairobi Press Conference *[DAILY NATION 5 Dec]* ..... R 1

SOMALIA

DFSS Holds Symposium on Intensifying Struggle *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 2

TANZANIA

Iran's Besharati Arrives; 'Willing To Give' More Oil ..... R 2
Brings Khamene'i Message *[PANA]* ..... R 2
Agriculture, Oil Discussed *[PANA]* ..... R 3

UGANDA

NRA Attacks Masaka, Mbarara; Okello Message ..... R 3
Rebels To 'Eliminate' Okello, Toko ..... R 3
Rebel Plans To Attack Kampala 'Confirmed' ..... R 4
Government Blames Rebels for Delay in Peace Accord ..... R 4

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Habre: Inter-African Buffer Force 'Unacceptable' *[AFP]* ..... S 1
Rules Out Meeting Al-Qadhdhafi *[Paris]* ..... S 1

RWANDA

President Receives Ugandan Chief of Staff ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

French Cooperation Minister Arrives for Meetings ..... T 1
New Political Bureau Convenes First Session ..... T 1

GHANA

France's Nucci Talks With Officials, Departs ..... T 1

GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira Discloses Details of Foiled Coup Plot *[AFP]* ..... T 1

LIBERIA

Eastman News Conference on Recent Coup Attempt ..... T 2

MALI

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives in Bamako *[AFP]* ..... T 3

SENEGAL

Reportage on Libyan Delegation, Al-Qadhdhafi Visit ..... T 3
Delegations Hold Working Session ..... T 3
Al-Qadhdhafi, Diouf Meet *[JANA]* ..... T 4
Hold Working Session *[Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland]* ..... T 4
Attend Prayers Together ..... T 4
Delegation Talks Continue *[Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland]* ..... T 4
Al-Turayki on Chad Issue *[AFP]* ..... T 4
Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks, Departs ..... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Report at MPLA-Labor Party Congress ..... U 1
KUP Criticizes Speech ..... U 6

MOZAMBIQUE

Rebels Reportedly Kill 85 Zimbabwean Soldiers *[AFP]* ..... U 7
Armed Forces Reportedly Kill 43 'Armed Bandits' ..... U 7

NAMIBIA

Cabinet To Consider Extending Amnesty Offer *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 7

SOUTH AFRICA

Heunis on New Black Property Rights Policy ..... U 7
Further on Heunis Statement ..... U 8
Heunis Explains Policy ..... U 8
Malan Says Angola Wants RSA Raids on SWAPO ..... U 9
Le Grange Denies Children Under 16 Being Held ..... U 9
Urban Councils Official Welcomes Lifting of Emergency ..... U 10
Further on Reports of Police Influencing Judges *[Umtata]* ..... U 10
Police Break Up Church Vigils Held for Detainees ..... U 10
Boesak Service Dispersed ..... U 10
Boesak Demands Botha Answer ..... U 11
Church Demands Explanation ..... U 11
Other Vigils Dispersed ..... U 11
Police Report 10 Arrested ..... U 12
Winnie Mandela Admitted to Johannesburg Hospital ..... U 12
Police Report Unrest Situation, Arrests, Arson ..... U 12
4 Dec Evening Report ..... U 12
5 Dec Morning Report ..... U 12
Man Shot in Cape Flats ..... U 13
1 Killed in Township ..... U 13
Security Forces in Guguletu *[Umtata]* ..... U 13
Commentary Says COSATU Seeks To Further ANC Aims ..... U 13
Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency ..... U 14

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe on U.S. Constructive Engagement Policy ..... U 16
World Council of Churches Holds Emergency Meeting ..... U 16

Bishop Tutu Speaks *[SAPA]* ..... U 16
ANC Statement *[SAPA]* ..... U 16
President Banana Remarks ..... U 17

PFLP Extraordinary Meeting Ends; Statement Issued

JN050755 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The PFLP has emphasized the importance of strengthening militant Palestinian-Syrian-Lebanese nationalist relations and expressed support for attaining a solution to the Lebanese crisis on the basis of the national democratic draft solution and abidance by the Damascus agreement and its implementation without delay.

In a statement at the end of the PFLP Political Bureau's extraordinary meeting, the Front called for establishing Arab solidarity on the basis of confrontation of imperialist-Zionist plans and commitment to the Palestinian people's national rights and the PLO, the Palestinian people's legitimate and sole representative.

The PFLP also rejected all calls seeking to return Egypt to the Arab fold until Egypt extricates itself from the chains of Camp David and the treasonous treaty.

The PFLP Political Bureau strongly condemned Shim'on Peres' initiative and what has been disclosed by his secret document which seeks to impose autonomy as a fait accompli following the elimination of the PLO's role after it was transformed into a capitulatory organization thanks to the deviationist rightwing command. The PFLP described this initiative as being no different from the autonomy conspiracy contained in the Camp David accords.

The PFLP stressed that the policy adopted by the deviationist rightwing command has contributed to weakening the PLO status and to removing it from its natural allies on the Arab and international level.

The PFLP highly valued the USSR peaceful policy in confronting the policy of exacerbation and escalation that Washington is adopting, as well as the USSR's initiative to seek a just settlement of the Middle East crisis on the basis of the regaining of Palestinian national rights. The PFLP concluded by stressing the need to unite Palestinian national ranks to confront the deviationist and capitulatory trend.

'Arafat Arrives in Tunis From Algiers 3 Dec

GF041736 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday arrived in Tunis from Algiers, following his discussions with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and a number of Algerian officials.

Al-Wazir: Attacks Need Approval of PLO Council

JN050700 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
5 Dec 85 pp 1, 5

[By Lamis K. Andoni *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has decided during top-level meetings in Baghdad last week that all commando attacks inside the Israeli-occupied Arab territories should have prior approval of the PLO military Council to prevent the recurrence of incidents similar to the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* cruise ship in October.

The deputy military commander of the PLO, Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), said: "We have decided that any commando attack planned by any Palestinian faction should be discussed and approved by the PLO Military Council."

Mr. Wazir, in an interview with the *JORDAN TIMES* on Wednesday, explained that the decision was endorsed after lengthy discussion on the negative impacts that the *Achille Lauro* affair left on the PLO's image. Mr. al-Wazir said he believed that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's Cairo Declaration denouncing commando attacks outside Israeli-occupied Arab territories and the Baghdad decision would prevent all incidents similar to the hijacking of *Achille Lauro*. The Military Council is headed by Mr. 'Arafat and includes representatives of all PLO factions. The PLO has said that the *Achille Lauro* was hijacked when four Palestinian fighters, who belong to the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), were discovered cleaning their weapons while on their way to Israel to carry out a commando attack in the port of Ashdod.

Mr. al-Wazir said on Wednesday that the Baghdad decision is binding on all Palestinian factions. The problem, however, is that many Palestinian factions which oppose or disagree with Mr. 'Arafat stopped attending meetings of the PLO Central Council in late 1983. Some factions attended the meetings in early 1984.

Mr. al-Wazir expressed confidence on Wednesday that the message inherent in the Cairo Declaration has reached fighters from dissident factions and that they will comply with it because they understand that operations outside the occupied territories will inflict damage on their cause. He said, however, that the PLO was not responsible for acts by "renegade groups which are controlled by certain Arab countries." The PLO leadership is hopeful of starting a dialogue among all Palestinian factions to restore the unity of the PLO.

The PLO Central Council in its Baghdad meetings issued an appeal for the unity of all Palestinian factions. Mr. al-Wazir said the appeal was directed at all Palestinian factions, including Fatah rebels led by Colonel Abu Musa.

This move indicated a shift in the Fatah position vis-a-vis Palestinian factions which fought against Mr. 'Arafat and his followers in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli in late 1983. In similar previous appeals the PLO leadership refused to deal with the Fatah rebels and their supporters and focused its attention on factions which remained neutral during the Tripoli battles.

These factions, seen as following an independent line without Syrian influence, are the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Palestinian Communist Party and the Damascus-based wing of the PLF led by Tala'at Ya'qub. These factions, which are not working in unison since the PFLP joined the Palestinian National Salvation Front last March, have asked for the abrogation of the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO as a precondition for settling differences with the PLO leadership. They appear to take a softer stand, however, on the issue of Mr. 'Arafat's leadership. The PFLP has abandoned its demand for the removal of Mr. 'Arafat from the leadership and said that any change in the PLO leadership should be done through the legitimate framework of the PLO.

PNC Head: No Arab Country Involved in Malta Hijack
LD042311 Madrid in Spanish to Europe
1230 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Palestine National Council Chairman Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has been in Madrid since last night. The Palestinian leader will be having meetings with President of the Congress of Deputies Gregorio Peces-Barba and Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez. On his arrival in the Spanish capital the chairman of the Palestinian parliament said that no Arab country took part in the diversion of the Egyptian aircraft to Malta on 23 November. Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih added that the action did not have the PLO's support, and he stressed his condemnation of terrorism.

Soviet Diplomat in Tunis Voices Support for PLO
JN031838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The Soviet charge d'affaires in Tunis has reiterated his country's firm stand on the just struggle of our Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, in order to restore their full legitimate rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their own independent state on their national soil. He also stressed the Soviet Union's support for convening an international conference to find a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question — a solution to be worked out by all the concerned parties, including the PLO. This came during his meeting with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in Tunis last night.

Fatah Statement on Partition Anniversary
GF300649 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1820 GMT 29 Nov 85

["Text" of statement issued by Fatah on the 38th anniversary of the partitioning of Palestine; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Today marks the 38th anniversary of the partition resolution issued by the United Nations on 29 November 1947, which partitioned Palestine into two states, Arab and Jewish, through the role of the imperialist forces which were influencing and controlling the United Nations at that time.

Our Palestinian people and Arab people rejected this resolution because it was a blatant violation of the Palestinian people's sovereignty over their homeland, a usurpation of their national rights, and a despotic tyranny and aggression against a people who have their own history, civilization, and human rights which all people on earth enjoy. Right from the beginning, our Palestinian people understood the gravity of this resolution and its future consequences. They were fully aware of the intentions of Zionism and imperialism which were trying to preserve their foothold in the region so that they could later expand and control more lands in order to implement the major goal of establishing the so-called greater Israel.

However, our Palestinian people continued to resist all imperialist designs until they embarked on their armed struggle on 1 January 1965, by reviving the Palestinian national character. The Palestinian cause was thus returned to the political map despite the attempts to abolish it; this Palestinian political presence was thus embodied through their armed revolution and the mounting sacrifices and continued bloodshed. This dictated our national cause. This cause occupied a distinguished status suitable to it on all regional and international levels. The great achievements were thus continued until Yasir 'Arafat reached the United Nations in 1974, when he spoke on behalf of the Palestinian people and cause. Our people thus won unanimous international support for their right to return, to self-determination, and to set up their independent state.

O masses of our people. On this occasion, the Palestinian arena is passing through a difficult and critical situation as a result of the intensive assault against the PLO by the United States, Israel, and their mercenary and hireling stooges in the Arab region. This assault took various forms in order to abolish the PLO from the political equation and implement the solutions which undermine the Palestinian people's firm rights. The Arab arena also is living in a state of disintegration, disunity, and defeat. This negatively affects the Palestinian stand.

What is now required from all national Palestinian factions and all patriotic personalities is to immediately begin a fraternal and democratic dialogue so that we can pass through this crisis which is about to deal a blow to the national cause and is jeopardizing the great accomplishments the Palestinian revolution has achieved over its course of struggle. In the same way the November 1947 resolution was one of dismemberment and partition, let its memory be a motive for national unity so that we can avoid more splits and disasters in our revolution; so that our voice will loudly reject all plans which aim to liquidate our national cause; in order to stand as an impregnable fence against all the attempts to interfere by the regimes which fuel the fire of discord between the same people and the same revolution; so that all can fight the Zionist enemy; to escalate our armed struggle inside our occupied homeland; and to support the steadfastness of our kinfolk who are living under occupation. The Palestinian revolution and its vanguard of struggle, the PLO, have been able to make the partition day an international day of solidarity with people. Let us all make sincere efforts and assert real national intentions, free from the circles of influence which attempt to obstruct our

national march so that the Palestinian arena can witness unity. Let efforts be united toward the same goal and fate — Palestine, an independent state, whose capital is Jerusalem. Forward to unity and victory. Revolution until victory!

Joint Forces Fire Katyushas on Israeli Settlement

JN291759 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1646 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist joint forces used katyusha rockets to shell a Zionist settlement in occupied north Palestine at dawn yesterday. The settlement sustained direct hits and a large number of Zionist settlers were either killed or wounded. The Zionist enemy radio admitted the shelling but did not mention any losses inflicted on the settlers. It merely said that the rockets were fired from the so-called security zone.

Attack Lahd Positions

JN031913 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese national joint forces attacked the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon with machineguns and rockets in (Tallat Sayjid) in southern Lebanon at noon yesterday. The position sustained heavy damage and a number of agent soldiers were either killed or wounded. The Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias opened heavy artillery fire on the Jba' area and Nabatiyah suburbs. Heavy material damage was caused to property and crops and a number of citizens were wounded.

PLO Radio Reports Operations Against Israel

Israeli Settler Killed

JN011823 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1650 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In implementation of our great Palestinian people's will, commited to our righteous martyrs' blood, and in accordance with the revolution command's instructions to escalate all forms of Palestinian popular and armed struggle against the hateful Zionist occupation, our heroic revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland continued to escalate their military operations against enemy vital and military targets. The following are details of these operations:

1. One of our combat groups planted timed explosive charges inside a Zionist center in Bet She'an in 1948-occupied Palestine. The explosions yesterday caused heavy damage to the center and killed or wounded a number of enemy personnel.

2. One of our heroic revolutionaries fired at a Zionist settler in the city of Qalqiliyah in the occupied West Bank the day before yesterday. The Zionist settler was fatally wounded.

Despite the Zionist forces' military siege and precautionary measures, our combat groups left the operation areas successfully. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

Operations Detailed

JN021817 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following:

Our heroic fighters operating inside the occupied territory have continued to escalate their armed operations against vital enemy military targets, inflicting further losses in men and materiel. One of our fighting groups yesterday attacked a Zionist military vehicle inside Bayt Sahur, near Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank. The vehicle was burned and its occupants received various injuries.

Another group last night attacked a Zionist bus carrying a number of settlers and Zionist soldiers with incendiary hand grenades while on its way to Hebron in the occupied West Bank. The bus was burned and a number of enemy personnel received various injuries. The Zionist occupation forces rushed to the two areas and besieged them. The enemy forces launched a large-scale combing operation and arrested many Palestinian citizens. Despite all these measures, our fighting groups left the operations area with complete success. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The general command of the Palestinian revolution forces

The enemy radio admitted the two operations but, as usual, refrained from mentioning enemy losses.

The spokesman of the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces has also stated the following:

On instructions issued to it, one of our fighting groups inside the occupied territory kidnapped a Zionist soldier, killed him, and threw his body near the Zionist settlement of Qiryat 'Arab. The group returned safely to base. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The general command of the Palestinian revolution forces.

The enemy radio admitted the killing of the Zionist soldier and said that the Zionist forces that rushed to the scene besieged and cordoned off the area, set up roadblocks, and launched a search-and-arrest campaign with the aim of apprehending our men, but to no avail.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Message From PDRY Chairman

GF032011 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1810 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 3 Dec (WAKH) — Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah today received a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, on bilateral relations and ways of developing them. The message was delivered by Ahmad Muhammad Qa'tabi, PDRY minister of state for sports affairs and chairman of the current Olympic Committee, during his audience with Shaykh 'Isa in Manama today.

Omani Foreign Minister Visits, Departs

GF301946 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1925 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 30 Nov (WAKH) — Yusuf ibn 'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him left Manama for home this evening after a visit that lasted several hours.

The Omani minister held talks with Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah within the framework of consultations among GCC officials. Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah was seen off by Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak and the Omani ambassador in Bahrain, Ghalib 'Abdallah Jubran.

Australian Industry Minister Continues Visit

Meets Amir

GF010908 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0620 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Manama, 1 Dec (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received in Manama this morning John Kerin, Australian primary industry minister, and the delegation accompanying him, currently visiting Bahrain.

The meeting was attended by Habib Ahmad Qasim, minister of commerce and agriculture; Hasan Nisf, under secretary at the Commerce and Agriculture Ministry; and Mr Hundermark, Australian consul general to Bahrain.

The Australian minister arrived in Manama earlier today on a visit to Bahrain as part of his tour of the region's countries.

Talks With Commerce Minister

GF011900 Manama WAKH in English 1730 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Manama, 1 Dec (WAKH) — Bahraini Minister of Commerce and Agriculture Habib Ahmad Qasim met in Manama today with Australian Primary Industry Minister John Kerin, currently visiting Bahrain.

Bilateral agriculture and trade cooperation between the two countries were discussed during the meeting.

Following the meeting the Bahraini minister said that he reviewed with Mr Kerin the GCC member states agriculture policy ratified by GCC member states leaders in their recent conference in Muscat. The Bahraini minister stressed bilateral trade and agriculture relations will be expanded in the coming few years as a result of the economic and population growth in Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Senegal's President Meets Amir, Departs

LD011129 Kuwait KUNA in English 0859 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 1 (KUNA) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf Sunday left Kuwait at the end of a 24-hour visit during which he discussed with his highness the amir bilateral relations and development of Afro-Arab ties.

Earlier this morning, Diouf called on his highness the amir at the Sief Palace.

The Senegalese president was seen off at the airport by h.h. the amir, Deputy Premier, Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad and senior government officials.

After Diouf's plane took off, he exchanged courtesy cables with h.h. the amir.

UK Minister Continues Trade Discussions

LD031218 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1031 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Dec (KUNA) — British MP and Minister of State for Trade Paul Channon today continued his discussion with officials, meeting the minister of public works and housing, Eng 'Abd al-Rahman al-Hawati. Discussions during the meeting covered ways of bolstering relations between the two countries particularly in the field of buidling and construction.

Later today, Channon met with the president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Saqr. Authorized sources at the Chamber of Commerce told KUNA that the two sides discussed the question of expanding trade between the two countries and bolstering economic and investment relations. According to these sources, Channon and Al-Saqr reviewed the scopes for initiating joint investment projects by various Kuwaiti and British activities.

OMAN

Deputy Premier Receives British Admiral

GF031701 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Fahar ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, received in his office today Admiral Hogg from

the 1st Fleet of the British Royal Navy and commander of the two British naval vessels that are currently visiting the country. The meeting was attended by the British naval and air military liaison officers in the Sultanate; and Brigadier General Muhammad ibn Sa'id al-Ruqayshi. During the meeting, they discussed issues of mutual concern. At the end of the meeting, souvenirs were exchanged.

British Trade Minister Arrives for Visit

GF040847 Muscat ONA in Arabic 0805 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Muscat, 4 Dec (ONA) — Paul Channon, British secretary of state for trade and industry, arrived in Oman today on a 4-day visit.

During his visit, the minister will meet with Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Zawawi, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs; and the ministers of health; petroleum and minerals; electricity and water; and the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He will visit, together with the delegation accompanying him, the industrial area in Al-Rusayl.

Staff Colonel Salim Ibn 'Abdallah Al-Ghazali, minister of industry and commerce, will hold two sessions of talks with the British minister. The talks will be attended by Ahmad ibn 'Abd al-Nabi Makki, under secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce; and a number of officials. They will also be attended by the delegation accompanying the visiting minister. During the talks, they will review trade relations between Oman and Britain, and ways of developing them.

Views GCC-EEC Talks

GF041734 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Muscat, 4 Dec (WAKH) — British Minister of State for Trade Paul Channon affirmed that dialogue is still continuing between the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and the European Economic Community (EEC), and that discussions will be held beginning of next year between the two sides. In a press statement published here today, the British minister expressed his country's desire to play an effective role in promoting cooperation between the two sides.

Channon, who is visiting Muscat, said he will hold talks with Omani Commerce and Industry Minister Col. Salim al-Ghazali on trade exchange between the two countries.

He said that he held a successful meeting with the Omani minister last July, hoping his talks here would be as fruitful as that held in London.

Foreign Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia

GF010820 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0535 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Muscat, 30 Nov (WAKH) — Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Muscat tonight following a short visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. During the visit, he conveyed a message from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

QATAR

ROK Official on Bolstering Trade Relations

GF031754 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Doha, Dec 3 (WAKH) — The Republic of South Korea is looking forward to bolster trade relations with Qatar particularly after the visit H.H. the Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani made to South Korea last year, a ranking South Korean official said. The South Korean deputy minister for commerce and industry said this is a task which businessmen and the private sectors in the two countries could possibly contribute to complete the process of vitalizing trade exchange in a significant manner, deputy minister of commerce and industry said.

In an interview with Qatari *DIYARUNA WA AL-'ALAM* magazine, the South Korean official said the volume of trade exchange between South Korea and Qatar during 1984 had a value of 95.5 million U.S. dollars and the balance of trade was in Qatar's favour, he added.

South Koreas major imports from Qatar include oil, polyethlene while Qatar imported tyres, metallic products, textiles and electronics. South Korean exports to the Arab world during 1984 had an estimated value of 2.8 billion dollars and construction accounted for the major part of cooperation between South Korea and Arab countries.

South Korea has been affected by the Iraq-Iran war, the South Korean official said. The dangers the war poses pushed his country and others affected by it to work constantly and seriously for finding a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran conflict, he pointed out.

Sudanese Interior Minister Concludes Visit

GF011214 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Doha, 1 Dec (WAKH) — Lieutenant General 'Abbas Madani Muhammad, Sudanese interior minister, left Doha for home this morning. During his 4-day visit, the Sudanese interior minister held talks with Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani. The talks centered on security cooperation both on the bilateral and Arab levels.

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Meets With Richard Murphy

GF031347 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal today met with Australian Primary Industry Minister John Kerin, who is currently visiting the Kingdom.

His royal highness also met today with Richard Murphy, U.S.

assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, who is currently visiting the Kingdom.

Al-Rahman Meets Australian Industry Minister

GF040844 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0715 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 4 Dec (SPA) — Dr 'Abd al-Rahman al-Shaykh, minister of agriculture and water, met in his office at the ministry today with Australian Primary Industry Minister John Kerin, who is visiting the Kingdom.

During the meeting, which was attended by 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Uhali, Saudi ambassador to Australia, they reviewed issues connected with strengthening agricultural cooperation between the two countries.

Defense Minister on Gulf War, Lebanon, Summit

GF031002 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1840 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Dec (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, affirmed that the Kingdom's abidance to the Islamic faith — which has proven that it is valid for all times and places — is its source of prosperity and progress.

His highness pointed out that the Kingdom's policy is based on unifying the ranks. Referring to its immutable and clear stances on the Palestinian cause, he stated that during exchanges, efforts have not ceased to urge friends in the United States and European countries to adopt stances that serve the Palestinian cause.

In an interview published in the latest edition of the London-based magazine *AL-SAYYAD*, His Highness Prince Sultan stated that there is nothing surprising about the media campaigns mounted by Israel against the Kingdom. Expounding on this, he indicated that these campaigns are caused by the Kingdom's constant and known stance on the Palestinian issue; by the Israeli enemy's perception of the growing Saudi military power, which is supportive to the Arab and Islamic nations — such nations as Israel considers its natural enemies; and by Israel's disconcert over constant efforts by the Kingdom, not only in military field, but also in regional and international organizations. The latest successful effort has been the endeavor to issue the UN Security Council resolution which condemned the Israeli attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis following the successful Saudi efforts to ensure the neutrality of the U.S. stance.

His highness affirmed that the campaigns to which the Kingdom is subject in Europe and the United States, in general, will not deter it from defending what it believes is right and just.

His Highness pointed out that coordination with the Palestinian and Arab brothers in general continues and will never stop until the attainment of our aspirations — a just peace that ensures all of the Palestinian people's rights over their territories.

Concerning Saudi efforts to unite the Arab ranks, His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz stated that, following the instructions of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, made efforts to create the optimum atmosphere, which led to the termination of media campaigns between Jordan and Syria. This was followed by the Jeddah meeting between high-ranking officials of the two fraternal countries, and then the Riyadh agreement. He stated that his highness the crown prince is personally following up, according to the instructions of his majesty the king, the operation to clear the Arab atmosphere and unite ranks.

On the effect of this [instruction] on the Iraq-Iran war, his highness stated that the unity of the Arab ranks props up the Islamic issues and that the war falls within this framework. [sentence as received] His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed hope that the Iraq-Iran war, which has exhausted two members of the Islamic body, will come to an end. His highness noted that the war has resulted in bloodshed and the squandering of money that should have been saved to confront enemies who lie in wait for the Islamic nation. His highness also noted that expanding the war implies providing opportunity for foreign powers to interfere in the affairs of the region and which would not be in the interest of anyone. He stressed that the Kingdom, thanks be to God, is capable of defending its security and independence. It is also capable of giving a hand to the brothers in the Gulf in such a way that would enable them to protect their territories and independence.

He then declared that Israel is the first beneficiary from continuing the Iraq-Iran war, as it has wasted power that could be directed against the common enemy. He emphasized the need for efforts to continue, even if the previous initiatives have collapsed. He stated that the Kingdom, in association with its brothers in the Gulf, will do its utmost to bring the two sides to the negotiation table. He added that there will be neither a victor, nor a vanquished, no matter how long the war continues. The result will be the loss of the two sides and consequently the Islamic nation.

Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said: With the existence of cooperation and cohesion among the Gulf leaders and sons, we do not perceive any danger jeopardizing security and stability. The Gulf will always remain an oasis of security, peace, and stability. It will teach the world a lesson, that Islam begets regimes that believe in stability and prosperity, amid an atmosphere of conflagration.

On the Lebanese situation, his highness pointed out that the situation in Lebanon and what has happened to the Lebanese causes profound sorrow. Lebanon's ordeal has been prolonged, and its sons have paid for this blood and homelessness. In addition there has been a security, economic, and social collapse. He hoped that the Lebanese will realize that ending this ordeal cannot be brought about through internecine fighting but through understanding that will ensure everybody their rights under the umbrella of a unified and strong Lebanon. His highness asserted that the Kingdom exhausted all apportunities to help Lebanon. This brotherly trend will continue until this brotherly

country has been extricated from its tragedy and has restored its previous condition.

On the U.S.-Soviet summit held recently, his highness hoped that the two leaders will realize the importance of their unique opportunity that led to their meeting. He hoped that this meeting will be invested in finding an agreement that eliminates the horror dominating the world for a long time.

Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz then discussed the British Tornado deal plane. He said that this deal was concluded between the Governments of the Kingdom and Britain after profound study, and resulted in absolute conviction that these planes meet the Kingdom's defense requirements. He indicated that technological progress does not stop at one point because there are daily novel developments in the field of military technology. The Kingdom always looks for the best and if it finds something interesting in this regard and if it is sure that this promotes its efficiency, it tries to acquire it. He added that the Kingdom's purchase of Tornado planes does not in any way mean the diminution of the proven capability of the new Mirage planes.

He affirmed that the Saudi Armed Forces are capable of assimilating any arms system that the supreme leadership finds necessary to attain, noting that the Kingdom has highly trained Saudi cadres; for years the special military academies have been supplying Armed Forces with all their requirements for officers, technicians, and trained personnel in addition to the advanced courses organized out of the Kingdom, where many of the officers and noncommissioned officers and technicians are trained in various military sciences and technology. These individuals proved that their capability is no less than the citizens of the countries in which they were trained.

In this regard he pointed out that the AWACS planes have been present for a sufficient period in the Air Force to enable the personnel to administer, control, and maintain these planes and their complicated equipment. He added that the Air Force is one of the oldest branches of the Armed Forces dealing with the advanced technological equipment. Among its members are youths who have received the highest practical degrees from most prominent world universities and academies.

Reagrding the peace shield program His Highness Prince Sultan stated that this program will begin soon, and thus the project of economic balance is still in its establishment stage. He stated that the Kingdom is optimistic about the project, particularly since it took big steps in the technical field and has the trained cadres which will ensure the success of the project.

Regarding the space voyage of His Higgness Prince Sultan ibn Salman, his highness second deputy prime minister stated that this voyage was not only sending an individual into the space and then bringing him back to earth again, clarifying that the voyage was a complete scientific project behind which stood a group of Saudi youths who are outstanding in certain scientific fields. He noted that the research of the scientific group concentrated on scientific fields that interest the Kingdom and the Gulf, Arab, and Islamic states.

His highness stated that the enrollment of the princes in the military lines is nothing new, affirming that the princes are just like the citizens; they were born and brought up with in this country. He stated that the relation of brothers in arms is not the only thing that binds them with the citizens, as many of them have blood relations with the citizens.

UAE

President Returns From Morocco, Mali Visits

GF010812 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0525 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 30 Nov (WAKH) — President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan returned to Abu Dhabi this evening after concluding his visit to Morocco. During the visit he participated in the meetings of the Arab reconciliation committee to reconcile relations between Libya and Iraq and Libya and the PLO.

He also made an official visit to Mali.

President Discusses Recent GCC Summit

GF031354 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 December 85

[Excerpts] President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan was interviewed by an unidentified WAM correspondent on the 14th anniversary of independence.

On the achievements attained by the UAE during the years since independence, he says: "The truth is that our federal experience stemmed first from the desire to bolster our blood ties. This also stemmed from everybody's conviction that they are relatives and that they should meet under one leadership. We never had federal experiences, but our close relations and our blood relations made us believe in the need to establish a federation among us in lieu of the disintegration that dominated us."

He compares the UAE federal state and the prefederal conditions, stressing that the federation brought about all forms of progress in the country. Reviewing the various forms of progress accomplished under the umbrella of federation, he stresses that the most important thing in the country is the people because they are the fulcrum of progress.

On the recent GCC summit held in Muscat, he says: "We view the GCC as an important political power in the Arab region because the Gulf countries are an inseparable part of the Arab nation. The GCC is regarded as a support and a power for this region. In our recent meeting, we managed to attain further achievements which can be added to the gigantic accomplishments attained by the GCC despite its recent establishment. There is always great hope that many of the goals will be attained in the future, owing to the sincerity of the brothers in serving the region and its people. We reiterated in our recent summit the determination to exert sincere efforts to terminate the devastating war between the two Muslim neighbors, Iran and Iraq. This war is regarded as a setback for the Islamic nation and a gain for its enemies. We pray that God Almighty will enable us to end

this war. Everyone is keen to end it because this is the duty of every Muslim and every human being who has human feelings."

He concludes by confirming that the federation procession will be further consolidated and urges the people to firmly adhere to this unity.

Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab Continues Visit

Holds Press Conference

GF041853 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1720 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 4 Dec (WAKH) — Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan, has denied that there is a Sudanese mediation between Egypt and Libya to end the critical situation at their mutual borders. At the same time, he affirmed Sudan's desire to normalize relations between Egypt and Libya.

In a press conference he held in Abu Dhabi this afternoon he also denied reports on the transfer of the PLO headquarters to Khartoum, at the same time expressing his country's willingness to host the PLO if it wishes. He said that the brothers in the PLO so far have not made such a request because the brothers in Tunisia are keen to host the PLO headquarters.

Lt Gen Siwar al-Dhahab affirmed that during the past months of the transitional period, which ends on 26 April, Sudan managed to establish the principles and bases of a new democratic life. He pointed out that the constituent assembly, which will assume power at the end of the transitional period, will elect a new governnent to institute the country's permanent constitution.

Regarding the achievement of internal security and stability in Sudan Lt Gen Siwar al-Dhahab announced that a national conference will be held shortly to review and discuss all the internal problems, especially the problem of the south. He said that a call has been made to Colonel John Garang to lay down arms and to initiate a joint dialogue with the government. He added that the elections law as been prepared and issued and that a committee entrusted to supervise the elections has been formed. He expressed the hope that the elections will be held in February, or March at the latest.

Lt Gen Siwar al-Dhahab affirmed that Sudan managed to overcome the bad food situation resulting from the drought and desertification and to contain the famine due to the efforts of the Sudanese people and the aid from the fraternal Arab countries and other friendly countries and international organizations. In this regard he hailed the UAE contribution.

Departs After Visit

GF041856 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1745 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Dec (WAM) — Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council in the Democratic Republic of Sudan, left Abu Dhabi for home this evening after a 3-day visit to the UAE.

The Sudanese leader was seen off by President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

Oil Minister Leaves for Geneva OPEC Meeting

GF041732 Manama WAKH in English 1544 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Dec (WAKH) — UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Mani Sa'id al-'Utaybah left here today for Geneva to participate in the 76th meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) due to start there on Saturday.

Dr. 'Utaybah will also preside over a meeting tomorrow of OPEC's market monitoring committee to discuss the latest developments in the oil market and prepare a report to the confere trends.

Besides the UAE, the ministerial committee also includes Iraq, Algeria, Libya, Iran and Ecuador.

Dr. 'Utaybah will also attend the meetings of the five-nation Higher Executive Council to be chaired by Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

The council will also submit a report to the conference on the OPEC member-states commitments to prices and production quotas.

The council includes the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Nigeria and Venezuela.

Dr. 'Utaybah will also participate in the preparatory consultations held among some OPEC oil ministers to discuss various ways to stabilize the international oil market.

PDRY

Chairman Receives DFLP Member Al-Nabulsi

GF050625 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, yesterday received in his office at the Central Committee's Secretariat 'Azzam al-Nabulsi, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]. During the meeting, Al-Nabulsi conveyed a message to the secretary general from DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah on the recent developments in the Middle East and the new plots expected to be implemented against the forces of the liberation movement in the Arab region. They also discussed the struggle relations between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions in general and the relations between the YSP and the DFLP in particular.

The secretary general expressed his appreciation for the role the DFLP is playing within the Palestinian revolution and the Arab liberation movement by decisively resisting imperialist-Zionist plots against the Palestinian revolution and the Arab liberation

movement. He also expressed confidence that the struggle relations, which have been consolidated over the period of the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism, will be continuously strengthened and expanded. He emphasized the need for the unity of the Arab liberation movement in general and the unity of the forces of the Palestinian revolution in particular.

Al-Nabulsi conveyed to the secretary general the appreciation of the DFLP strugglers for the role of the PDRY party and people in supporting and backing the Palestinian revolution and its unity.

Chairman Receives GDR Cable on Treaty Anniversary
GF041439 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 4 Dec 85

["Text" of congratulatory cable to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the SSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, from Erich Honecker, secretary general of tfe Socialist Unity Party of Germany and GDR chairman of the State Council — date not given]

[Text] On the anniversary of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the GDR and PDRY, I extend to you, to the YSP Central Committee, and the Supreme People's Council Presidium, warmest greetings on my behalf, on behalf of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, the State Council, and the GDR people.

It pleases me to say that the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty and its implementation as planned gave a decisive momentum to the firm cooperation — which is rich with struggle traditions — between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

The GDR pays much attention to continuing the deepening of this cooperation. In the future, the GDR will exert all efforts designed to continue this fruitful cooperation, which serves the two sides, and to deepen this cooperation for the preservation of the peace in the world and for the happiness of our peoples on the way to implementing the duties defined by the YSP Third General Congress which are designed to complement the national democratic revolution.

I wish you and the friendly Yemeni people more success. My greetings to you dear Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, wishing you abundant health, happiness and strength.

Foreign Minister Departs for Visit to Sudan
GF041754 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, left Aden for Khartoum today on an official visit to Sudan, on the invitation of Sudanese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub.

In a statement to ANA, brother Al-Dali pointed out the relations between our country and Sudan and the positive stances of the new Sudanese leadership towards our country. He said that our recognition and support of the new regime represented the beginning of a new phase of relations between the two fraternal countries.

He said that the visits are a real contribution to the development and the bolstering of the fraternal relations between the two countries and peoples. He said that the Yemeni and Sudanese peoples are linked with deep-rooted and historic fraternal relations.

The foreign minister said that during his visit to Sudan, he will hold talks with the Sudanese foreign minister on bilateral relations and the means to develop them, in addition to reviewing and exchanging views on the current developments on the Arab, African, and international levels.

He said he will hold amicable meetings with some officials in Sudan, during which he will convey the congratulations of our country and party on the success of the popular uprising.

Justice Minister Leaves for Moscow Visit
GF011750 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Brother Khalid Fadl Mansur, minister of justice and awqaf, left Aden for Moscow this afternoon on an invitation from the Soviet justice minister. In a statement to ANA, brother Khalid Fadl Mansur stated that during this visit an agreement will be signed on justice cooperation between the PDRY and the USSR. He added that also during the visit they will discuss the means to promote the judicial cooperation between the ministries of justice of the two friendly countries.

YAR

Tunisian Official Concludes Visit, Departs
GF050407 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Ahmed ben Arafa, Tunisian secretary of state for international cooperation, left Sanaa today after concluding a 4-day visit to our country. During the visit he conveyed a verbal message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, pertaining to bilateral relations and new developments on the Arab arena.

Six Ministers Appointed in Cabinet Reshuffle
GF141942 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Summary] A presidential decree was issued today appointing Brother 'Ali Qasim al-Mu'ayyad and Judge Yahya Lutfi al-Fusayyil as members of the Consultative Council. Another decree was also issued appointing the following ministers:

1. Dr Hasan Muhammad Makki: deputy prime minister.

2. Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah Husayn Barakat: minister of interior.

3. Ahmad 'Ali (al-Mahanni): minister of oil and mineral wealth.

4. Dr Husayn 'Abdallah al-'Amri: minister of agriculture and fisheries.

5. Lieutenant Colonel Muhsin Muhammad al-'Alufi: minister of social affairs and labor.

6. Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Ja'ifi: minister of education.

Presidential Decrees Appoint Officials
GF150548 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Summary] Presidential decrees were issued yesterday making the following appointments:

Judge Muhammad Isma'il al-Hajji, vice chairman of the Supreme Judicial Council; 'Ali Muqbil Ghuthaym, head of the central organ for auditing and accounting; Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab Jabbari, secretary general of the capital; Hamdi Salih al-Sunaydar, assistant secretary general of the capital; Ahmad 'Abdallah al-Hajri, head of the scientific academies; Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad 'Abdallah Salih, deputy interior minister and commander of central security; Lieutenant Colonel Salih 'Abbad al-Khawlani, under secretary at the Ministry of Interior for the local administrative sector; Lieutenant Muhammad Hammud al-Shami, under secretary at the Ministry of Interior for financial and administrative affairs; Lieutenant Colonel Yahya 'Ali al-Raziqi, under secretary at the Ministry of Interior for the police and training sector; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah 'Ali al-Samhani, under secretary at the Ministry of Interior for security affairs; and Sha'if Muhammad Sa'id, secretary general of the general union of expatriates.

Paper Says Israel May Launch 'Aggression'
GF031752 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Manama, Dec 3 (WAKH) — Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH* warned today that Israel might launch an act of aggression against Yemen Arab Republic.

The paper went on to say that Western mass media known for their support to international Zionism are mobilising the world public opinion for a fresh aggression by Israel, with the pretext that Jews of the Arab countries are subjected to acts of oppression and that an Arab country housed elements which threatened the Zionist entity.

The paper went on to say that the Israeli warplanes are flying over the Red Sea, which is considered an Arab sea, while the Israeli leaders cliamed that Jews in the Yemen Arab Republic were attacked by Palestinians. The paper urged Arabs to unite and called for Arab solidarity to face Israel.

Mubarak Message to Kremlin on Libya Reported

LD041119 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0926 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Dec (KUNA) — In a report published today, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* says that the Soviet ambassador to Cairo was handed a message from President Husni Mubarak to the Soviet leaders in the Kremlin last Monday.

Quoting what it describes as a reliable source at the president's office, the paper says that the Egyptian message is in reply to two messages the Egyptian Government has received from the Kremlin appealing to Egypt to show self-restraint and to abandon any plans for declaring war on Libya.

The source said that President Mubarak's message to the Soviet leadership "affirms that Egypt will not wage war against Libya but it insists on settling accounts with the Libyan president, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, but not through war."

The source added that President Mubarak will not accept Soviet mediation between Egypt and Libya "for fear that the Libyan president might not abide by the outcome of such mediation."

President Mubarak told the African ministers of the interior conference in Cairo yesterday that Egypt does not plan to fight Libya despite the reported concentration of forces by both countries on the borders between them.

Malta Rejects Request To Extradite Hijacker

NC041449 Paris AFP in English 1442 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Valletta, Dec 4 (AFP) — Malta has rejected an Egyptian request for the extradition of the suviving member of a gang which hijacked an Egyptair jetliner on November 23, a Maltese Government spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today.

The spokesman, Paul Mifsud, said that all five hijackers were Palestinians and he dismissed Egypt's claim that Libya was behind the incident.

'Umar al-Marzuqi, aged 20, a Tunisian passport holder, was the only member of the gang to survive and he has now been transferred from the intensive care unit of a hospital here.

A total of 60 people died during the hijacking and subsequent storming of the aircraft by Egyptian commandos the following day, Sunday November 24.

Mr. Mifsud said that "in the absence of an extradition treaty between the two countries and with the crime having been committed on Maltese territory, I do not see why the Maltese Government should accept the Egyptian Government's extradition request."

He added that the hijacker was not Egyptian and said "justice should take its course."

Malta had "no proof that Libya was implicated in this hijacking," the spokesman said, adding that neither Egypt nor any other country had furnished evidence incriminating Tripoli.

Malta had been in contact with the Libyan Foreign Ministry during the hijacking and had been told that the aircraft would not be given permission to land in Libya, he said.

Malta had turned down U.S. requests to intervene, but "knew the Egyptians were ready to intervene themselves and had Americans among their own men."

The U.S. State Department and Pentagon have confirmed that three U.S. officers flew to Malta with the Egyptian commandos, but said they acted as observers and did not participate in the operation.

The Maltese spokesman said that all of the surviving passengers had now left Malta, although the bodies of the four hijackers — two of whom had Moroccan passports — were still there.

In Kuwait, the daily *AL-QABAS* reported that several people had been arrested after the publication in the Kuaiti press on November 25 of a communique from the hitherto unknown "Egyptian Liberation Organization" claiming responsibility for the hijack.

A spokesman for the Kuwaiti Interior Ministry refused to confirm or deny if there had been arrests.

The statement was posted in Kuwait to several newspaper, and said the aircraft had been seized to protest the "American-Israeli presence in Egypt."

Another group, the Egyptian Revolution, also claimed responsibility.

'Abd al-Majid Reiterates Request

NC041505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Dec (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that Egypt has not received official notification from the Maltese Government about the handing over of the surviving terrorist from among the group that hijacked the Egyptian airliner to Valletta airport recently.

In a press statement he made today, Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: We undoubtedly feel that Egypt has the right to receive this terrorist despite the absence of a treaty between us and Malta.

The foreign minister was commenting on remarks attributed to the Maltese prime minister on the extradition of the terrorist who is now in Malta.

In this connection, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid noted that Egypt had in the past extradited to Malta two Maltese citizens charged in the attempt to assassinate former Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush. He said: We expect Malta to treat us

the same, in accordance with the diplomatic rules followed among friendly countries.

Mubarak To Reveal 'Evidence' on Hijacking

NC042053 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 4 Dec (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has declared that he fully supports a review of the premises for Egyptian-Sudanese integration to make this integration practical and productive. He said he was willing to support every development and productive aspect of integration between the two countries.

In an interview with the chief editor of the Sudanese paper *AL-AYYAM* published today, President Mubarak said that the two fraternal countries must make plans for intensive agricultural production to be followed by agricultural industrialization. This agricultural and industrial production, he said, should be aimed at satisfying the needs of the local market in the two countries, and then move on to exporting the surplus.

Regarding the extradition of former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, President Mubarak called on the Sudanese people not to give this issue more importance than it merits. He stressed that Numayri's stay in Egypt is on condition that he not engage in any political activity on Egyptian territory. Egypt, he added, will never allow Numayri to violate any of the basic conditions for his political asylum.

Regarding the hijacked Egyptian plane, President Mubarak emphasized that Egypt has evidence confirming the identity of those behind the hijacking operation, as well as other indications supporting this evidence. President Mubarak said that the hijackers were savage and bloodthirsty, and noted that they never came up with any demands on the basis of which negotiations or talks could have been held. He added that they treated the passengers badly and that they brutally tied them up to their seats in an unprecedented act. They even fired 18 bullets into one person, he said. President Mubarak noted that the purpose behind the hijacking was to take revenge on Egypt for certain reasons. He added that Egypt does not want to act precipitately but it will, however, disclose many facts about the incident.

President Mubarak explained that the purpose of the hijacking was to impede Egypt's present course and to spread terrorism. He emphasized that Egypt does not accept any tampering with its sovereignty and that it will strike hard at all forms of terrorism. Egypt will never allow anyone to cause tensions. He called on the international community to act decisively against terrorists and terrorism.

President Mubarak described the storming operation as successful and excellent from the military point of view. He held the hijackers responsible for the large number of passengers killed because they hurled incendiary and highly explosive phosphorous bombs inside the plane.

Regarding Egypt's role on the Arab arena in light of Egyptian-Israeli relations, President Mubarak emphasized that Egypt never concluded a separate peace. He added that the Camp David accords are not a unilateral peace treaty. He noted: Unilateral peace would mean that Egypt had abandoned the Palestinian cause, something which has never occurred.

President Mubarak stressed that Egypt is deeply committed to the Palestinians and that it has never, even for a moment deviated from that commitment. Egypt, he added, is one of the Arab states most actively involved with the Palestinian cause both in times of war and peace. He added that Egypt is continuing its endeavors worldwide to hold an international conference to find a solution to the issue.

Asked about the Syrian role in the settlement of the Middle East conflict, President Mubarak stressed the need for a Syrian role in any settlement and cited the Jordanian-Syrian contacts in this respect. He added: We support these exchanges despite the differences between us and our Syrian brothers.

'Bilateral Meetings' Held on Tabah Issue

NC041330 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Dec (MENA) — The Egyptian, Israeli, and U.S. delegations to the Tabah talks were involved in a series of bilateral meetings at the level of experts this afternoon.

Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister and head of the Egyptian delegation, said that the bilateral talks between the three delegations focused on ways to solve the Tabah problem.

As is known, Egypt insists that international arbitration be the basis of a solution to this dispute.

The three delegations will resume their meetings at expanded sessions tonight and tomorrow, Thursday, to continue their discussions of this problem.

Discussions Resume

NC042127 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The Egyptian, U.S., and Israeli delegations to the Tabah negotiations resumed discussions tonight on a solution to the problem. The final session will be held tomorrow.

Dr 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister and head of the Egyptian delegation, said views were exchanged on the Tabah issue and on ways to solve the problem. He stressed that the discussions centered only on Tabah. He added that he will submit a report on these negotiations tomorrow to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

'Wide' Gap Remains

NC050636 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The Egyptian, Israeli, and U.S. delegations to the Tabah negotiations will conclude their talks in Cairo today. Egyptian

sources have asserted that agreement on the date for a subsequent meeting in Israel has not yet been reached. These sources also note that the gap between the positions of the two sides remains wide. Egypt insists on bringing the issue to arbitration, while Israel calls for resolving the problem through conciliation.

'Abd al-Majid on UN Call To Combat Terrorism

NC011622 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Dec (MENA) — Egypt has affirmed its support for UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's call for the implementation of special agreements and the introduction of appropriate legislation to combat terrorism.

This came in an announcement by Dr Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majd, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. He was commenting on a statement by Perez de Cuellar, in which the UN secretary general condemned the terrorist operation involving the Egyptian aircraft which was hijacked to Malta.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt supports the UN secretary general's view that terrorism must be combated and that appropriate legal measures should be taken in this respect. He added that Egypt is a signatory to the relevant Hague, Chicago, and Montreal agreements.

Central African Republic Minister Arrives

NC042034 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 Dec (MENA) — Christophe Grelombe, minister of interior of the Central African Republic, arrived in Cairo this evening on a visit of several days to Egypt at the invitation of his counterpart, Ahmad Rushdi.

In an arrival statement, Grelombe said that he will hold talks with Minister Ahmad Rushdi on security cooperation between the two countries, Egyptian expertise in fighting terrorism, and meansof fighting narcotics trafficking.

Al-Bazon Mubarak Meeting With Economic Group

NC041159 Cairo MENA in English 1125 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Caro, Dec 4 (MENA) — Dr. Usamah Al-Baz director of the President's Office of Political Affairs said President Mubarak's meeting with the economic group which continued for two hours today dealt with all facets of the economic situation. He added the coming weeks will witness intensive studies which would be translated into a clear programme.

Dr. Usamah al-Baz said there would not rpt not be any changes in the broadlines governing Egyptian economy but efforts are made to seek a decisive administration which amends Egyptian economy.

AL-AHRAM Defends Storming of Hijacked Plane

'Majority' of Nations Understand

PM301313 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 29 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Chief editor Ibrahim Nafi' article: "Night of Terror Should End"]

[Excerpts] The sorrow we all feel because of the innocent blood that was shed in Luqa airport in Malta is matched only by the anger we all feel over the wave of terror and sabotage that is sweeping us and whose victims are innocent civilians that have nothing to do with what is happening.

It is our right to ask: Was the storming operation the only solution for the problem of the hijacked plane or was it possible to avoid it so as to save lives?

The answer, unfortunately, is that despite all that happened, the operation was the only choice and the only alternative to save as many as possible of the innocent passengers who were at the mercy of a group of mad killers. The hijackers had no demands and the plane had no chance of taking off to some other destination because it was already hit. The only alternative to the storming operation would have been the continuation of the bloodbath which the hijackers were perpetrating inside the plane.

Is there any stronger evidence of the hijackers' cruelty than the fact that they released some of the female passengers and kept their children in the plane so as to terrorize them with bullets and bombs and hold them as hostages in their dirty hands?

Is there any better evidence of the hijackers' cruelty than the fact that when the storming operation began they threw phosphor bombs at men, women, and children instead of surrendering or committing suicide after seeing that their operation has failed so that their souls will go to the devil?

It has been established that the commando troops who stormed the plane fired only 7 bullets which hit the hijackers. The first member of the commando force to enter the plane was hit with a bomb which tore off his leg. The hijackers then threw their incendiary bombs, the like of which we have not seen in any hijacking incident before, thus spreading death and destruction in the plane. Does anyone doubt that such bloody killers would implement their threat to kill one person every 15 minutes until they finish off all the plane passengers or that they would blow up the plane?

I do not think that anyone will have any doubt now that it has been proved that these people have no feelings, are mad and bloodthirsty.

Some people abroad who are accustomed to always doubt any Egyptian action are now doubting the necessity of the operation. These very people would have criticized Egypt and accused it of

feebleness had it not taken steps to rescue the passengers or if the hijackers had blown up the plane with its passengers. Probably some people would have gone as far as to accuse it of cowardice and inability to take difficult decisions, thus encouraging the saboteurs to indulge in terrorist actions against Egyptian targets and Egyptian citizens.

Allow me to say a few words to those at home who claim to speak objectively and who pride themselves on their scientific analysis of situation and events.

The majority of the world countries have sympathized with Egypt in this predicament and understood its decision to intervene in order to save the passengers' lives. These countries said it was a difficult decision but had to be taken in order to resist and deter terrorism. All these countries have blamed the hijackers and those who support, plan, and finance terror. They held them responsible for the blood that was shed. Nobody said that the storming was unnecessary despite its risks. Is it logical, therefore, that your "scientific" analysis should ignore the responsibility of those who plan, finance, and execute terror for the lives of the victims and try to blame the storming operation for the blood that was shed at the airport in Valetta?

These questions are on the mind of many people who have been shocked by your "scientific" attitude toward this crime just as they have often been shocked before by your stands.

To all these people we say that Egypt has to make such a difficult decision in every case of terrorism against the lives of our citizens, whether at home or abroad, or against the Egyptian people's interests at home or abroad. There will be no tolerance, hesitance, silence, or reluctance in the face of terror or in adopting momentous decisions to deal with it, to deter it, and to bury it.

Cairo has established from sources beyond any doubt that al-Qadhdhafi has prepared seven terrorist groups, trained in Libya, in order to carry out specific operations against Egypt's security and stability. The first group was uncovered the moment it crossed the borders in order to attempt to assassinate [former Libyan prime Minister] al-Bakkush, al-Muqaryif — al-Qadhdhafi's comrade in the Libyan revolution — and some of their colleagues opposed to al-Qadhdhafi.

Was the bloody group that recently carried out the operation against the plane the number two group of al-Qadhdhafi's seven groups intended to operate against Egypt and its security and stability?

That is a question that we can answer neither in the affirmative, nor in the negative.

It is no exaggeration to say that our people have had enough of those who make it their profession to wage terror against us, not least of them Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] whom Egypt knows to be behind the attempt to blow up the American Embassy in the heart of Cairo with a booby trapped car. President Mubarak was referring to him when he spoke about the person staying in room 401 in the Grand Hotel in Tripoli. The bloodthirsty men that carried out the massacre in the Egyptian plane in Malta are members of his terrorist group that serves any regime ready to pay. The only condition is that no such operations are carried out against Israel.

I challenge Abu Nidal to boast about a single operation against Israel inside the occupied territories or outside. The man's identity is clear; he declares to everybody that he strikes only against the Arabs, the Egyptians, and the Palestinians. The best example of this is that his group, which showed no mercy for the children in the plane, released the only two female Israeli passengers on the plane so that he will not anger his Israeli masters. Nine other women were released with them so as not to ucover the purpose behind releasing the two israeli passengers. Otherwise, what was the point of the release of some women passengers? Was the motive humanitarian? If this was the case, why did they hold some of those women's children as hostages?

The planners and executors of terror must realize — here I am quoting the president's words to me a few days ago verbatim — that Egypt is capable of deterring and punishing terror and striking at at its source, but has its hands tied against rushing into such action because of its commitment to two principles:

The first is that no Egyptian arms shall be directed against an Arab.

The second is that Egypt should not punish a people for a crime perpetrated by a perverted leadership unfit to be responsible for its people or to have their trust.

But in view of the continuation of these attacks against the Egyptian people, the planners and executors of terror against the Egyptian people must be punished one way or another in order to protect the people's lives and the country's security.

Our hearts are with all the families of the innocent victims whom the treacherous terror murdered unjustifiably. Our hearts are also with all the children who lost their parents and the women who lost their children or husbands as a result of this ugly and cowardly action.

Further Comment

NC020459 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2206 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Dec (MENA) — In an article which will appear in tomorrow's editions of *AL-AHRAM* and *MAYU, AL-AHRAM* Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' says: One really wonders what it is that people actually want from Egypt and what they expect Egypt to do? When Egypt saved more than 550 passengers of the Italian ship by handing the hijackers over to the PLO for trial, the United States was furious; the fact that we negotiated with the hijackers in order to save the passengers' lives was considered as tolerance of terrorism. The Egyptian aircraft was then hijacked and we expressed our great and justifiable anger.

The article continues: When we decided to storm the hijacked Egyptian plane to save as many as possible of the innocent souls, guilty of no crime from the hands of the conscienceless and heartless butchers, some people were enraged and demanded that the passengers be left to their fate.

In his article, entitled "What Exactly Do They Want?", the *AL-AHRAM* chief editor asks: What is it then that is required from Egypt?

The writer goes on: What is required is to always pre-empt any decision made by Egypt and condemn Egypt or depict it as incapable of making the right decision, even if this affects its dignity or protects its citizens from the stupidities and terrorist acts of those who try the patience of the brave and the indulgence of the great brother.

The article emphasizes: The time has come to lower the curtain on the drama of mental torture in which some people love to take part whenever we make a great, firm, and successful decision. It is time they realize that we will make these difficult decisions and accept human losses with all dignity and pride, if this will protect the people and land of Egypt from the terror inflicted by saboteurs and the crimes of professional killers. With black terrorism, there can be no alternative to difficult decisions.

Paper Comments on Libyan Activities in Sudan

NC040827 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0525 GMT 4 Dec 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial, the *AL-AHRAM* newspaper comments on reports published by Sudan's *AL-SAHAFAH* that a pro-Libyan Sudanese leader close to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has been kidnapped by armed personnel. The paper points out that this news once again reveals, perhaps for the thousandth time, the methods used by protagonists and aides of Al-Qadhdhafi. It also exemplifies the strange means to which they resort in order to achieve what they see as their goals. According to the *AL SAHAFAH* newspaper, which is considered to be a semi-official Sudanese publication, this pro-Libyan leader was in charge of general coordination between the so-called Sudanese revolutionary committees. He was kidnapped by dissident groups from the same revolutionary committees. These groups, the paper notes, object to the direct hegemony practiced by the ruling Libyan regime over the kidnapped Sudanese leader and his revolutionary committees.

AL-AHRAM adds: Amid this confusion, the hands of the Libyan regime can be clearly seen tampering with the Sudanese people's destinies and blatantly interfering in internal Sudanese affairs. This regime can also be seen in the organizations which should originate from the Sudanese people without any external control or hegemony.

In conclusion, the paper affirms that these events should impel us to always be on the alert against the foolhardy undertakings of the Libyan regime. All legitimate measures, the paper adds, must be taken to defend the security of our countries against that regime under whose bloody control a fraternal neighboring state has been destined to fall.

Iraq Reportedly To Receive 26 Hughes Helicopters

GF050827 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0620 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Dec (WAM) — A U.S. Defense Department source has stated that Iraq will receive 26 Hughes-530 combat helicopters shortly.

In its weekly issue, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reports today that the sale of these helicopters does not require the approval of Congress because they do not have any armament to make them advanced military aircraft. The Hughes company has trained a number of Iraqi pilots and technicians on the use of these aircraft.

It should be noted that these helicopters can be used against tanks and are able to carry out combat missions at night because they have advanced electronic equipment. The Iraqi Air Force obtained 60 Hughes-300 and Hughes-530 helicopters 2 years ago.

Communique Issued on 3-4 Dec War Actions

JN041745 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Communique No 2,042 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 December 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces have been realizing glorious victories over the past years of war. Today, our Armed Forces are more determined and ready to fight, thanks to their equipment, high morale, and great men who ward off the evil from their land with the power of truth and with faith in God.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. The evil Iranian ruling gang, which has been indulging in wrongdoing, deserves the daily punishment meted out to it by the great Iraqi people and their valiant Armed Forces so that all its hopes will be buried and all its resources which help it to continue aggression will be destroyed. In implementation of our great people's desire, our brave eagles of the air carried out the following two missions today:

a. At 1020 [0720 GMT] today, our powerful Air Force raided Khark Island, scored direct hits, and set their targets on fire.

b. At 1040 [0740 GMT] today, the brave eagles of the air launched a daring, successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring accurate, effective hits.

Having carried out both missions, our brave eagles returned to the homeland with their planes, safe and in God's care.

2. Our forward units in the II Army Corps central sector engaged enemy positions and troop concentrations, killing three and destroying five infantry positions and one observation post.

3. One 81-mm mortar and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Basrah and one ammunition dump was destroyed and one raft was captured in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

4. One of our brave patrols in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris captured one enemy raft and pulled it to our positions. The unit also directly hit another enemy raft which the enemy was using for hostile purposes.

5. The criminal enemy shelled Al-Qurnah suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 December 1985

Defense Minister Khayrallah Tours Forward Units

JN041854 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, today visited the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, as well as a number of forward positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. During the tour, the defense minister was accompanied by Comrade Marzaban Khidr Hadi, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and secretary of the party's administrative branch in the south; the secretary of the (Bitar) military branch of the party; the Army's chief of staff; and a number of military commanders.

During his meeting with officers and commanders of the VI Army Corps units, Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah discussed the situation on the front lines, as well as our heroic units' preparations for crushing any enemy foolhardy attempt to approach the positions of our valiant lions. The defense minister gave his instructions regarding the reinforcement of defensive preparations and the perpetuation of combat momentum in the sector.

In a statement to INA, the deputy commander of the Armed Forces and defense minister said that the consequences of risking any attack on any of our border points, which Iran's misguided rulers might be thinking of, will be bitter and hard. This will only lead to increasing the Iranian people's problems and tragic suffering which they have been experiencing since the Khomeyni regime assumed power. He affirmed that our heroic fighters' preparations, high morale, and combat spirit, reinforced by the most sophisticated weapons and military technology, will transform the invaders and their weapons and equipment into torn bodies and piles of ash and wreck.

He said that our forces will this time even prevent the escape ofthose fleeing from the fire of confrontation. The defense minister indicated that the Iranian people now realize more than ever that Iraq is concerned about safeguarding life and achieving peace. This is accompanied by their realization of their despotic rulers' haughtiness, intransigence, and blind insistence on destruction. He said that although Iraq is concerned about achieving peace and preventing bloodshed, it is more concerned about its people's security and its land's safety and sovereignty.

Oil Minister Leaves For Geneva OPEC Meetings

JN050944 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Dec (INA) — Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Urzybi left for Geneva today at the head of a delegation to attend the 75th OPEC meeting which will begin in Geneva on Saturday. The conferees will discuss the production quotas of member-countries, oil prices, and other OPEC countries' interests.

The Iraqi delegation consists of oil experts and advisers.

Egyptian Emigration Minister Arrives in Baghdad

JN041048 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1022 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Dec (INA) — William Najib Sayfayn, Egyptian minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad, arrived here today on a visit to Iraq that will last several days. He will hold talks aimed at bolstering cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the field of labor.

Meets With Ramadan

JN050949 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Dec (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received William Najib Sayfayn, Egyptian minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad, here last night. The Egyptian minister delivered a written message to Ramadan from Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi on bilateral relations and ways of promoting them.

Romanian Party Delegation Arrives For Talks

JN050948 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0857 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Dec (INA) — The Romanian Communist Party delegation led by Iosif Banc, member of the party's Political Executive Committee and Central Committee secretary, arrived here at dawn today on a visit to Iraq which will last several days. During the visit, the Romanian delegation will hold talks with officials of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command dealing with relations between the two parties and reviewing the political and international issues of mutual interest.

Tariq 'Aziz Meets With UK's Thatcher in London

For Baghdad and London coverage of the visit to the United Kingdom by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, including his meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, see the United Kingdom section of the 5 December Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

'Complaint' To Be Lodged Against Israel at UN
NC041224 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1210 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] We have just received a report regarding Israel's actions in the south; more precisely, the actions it took yesterday and this morning. Our report states that Lebanon has officially decided to lodge an urgent complaint against Israel with the Security Council. President al-Jumayyil telephoned Prime Minister Rashid Karami a short while ago, and they agreed to file an urgent complaint against Israel.

Iran Reportedly To Work To Free Kidnapped
GF041530 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 3 Dec 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] The wife of one of the French men kidnapped in Lebanon has received a message from the Iranian authorities, stressing that they will work to release her husband and the rest of the kidnapped in Lebanon.

USSR Charge Briefs Karami on Geneva Summit
NC041236 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov today. After the meeting ended at 1345, Suslikov said that he had briefed the prime minister on the results of the recent Geneva summit. The discussion, he added, touched upon the current situation in Lebanon. He also noted that the return of Soviet nationals is being studied. Suslikov attributed the Soviet Aeroflot Company's failure to resume its flights to Beirut International Airport purely to security reasons.

Al-Huss: Security Hinges on Political Decision
NC041851 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Education and Labor Minister Dr Salim al-Huss returned from Damascus this afternoon following talks lasting 2 hours with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on the security situation in West Beirut and the security and political plans under consideration to ensure against any new setbacks.

In a statement after his return, Minister al-Huss emphasized the need for a political decision by the responsible leaders in Beirut to make sure that any security formula will work.

Minister al-Huss said: I discussed with Mr Khaddam ideas and plans under consideration as part of the efforts headed by Prime Minister Karami to establish Beirut's security on bases that would consolidate peace and stability in the capital and restore tranquility and dignity to the people of Beirut.

Minister al-Huss added: There is no need for me to talk about the Syrian position toward recent events. It has become known. It is like our position; Syria rejects what happened and it is alarmed by the tragic results on the human and national scale. Syria continues to press for a concrete solution so that this tragedy will not be repeated. As it is known, efforts today are concentrated on reviving the Damascus agreement reached by the expanded Islamic conference in July. All communication and talks are designed to ensure the practical, sound, and effective implementation of this agreement so as to make the situation immune to renewed setbacks. In light of what we have heard and perceived, we can say that the atmosphere, thank God, is completely positive. We will continue efforts — each person within the limits of his own capabilities — until we realize the citizen's dream of security and stability.

Minister al-Huss said: Actually, the solution hinges not on the written or declared formulas, but on the political position of the various parties, particularly the leaders of the armed partisan forces. We practically do not need any special kind of formula if there is political will. The fighting stopped as a result of a political decision. Whoever can decide to restore calm can also maintain it forever.

Minister al-Huss said in conclusion: We are searching for security formulas to regulate our relations and work and to unify views and concepts. But we do not delude ourselves. In the final analysis, everything depends on the political decision of those who have influence with the armed groups.

Casualties Reported in W. Beirut Explosion
NC041609 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] About 20 minutes ago, an explosive charge went off at the Spinneys building on Verdun Street, where displaced people are living. The target was an Amal Movement office. According to initial reports, the explosive charge, which weighed about 15 kg, wounded a number of people and caused some material damage.

Lahd Threatens To Shell Villages in South
NC041934 Beirut Voice of Lebanon
in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the Army of South Lebanon [ASL], has threatened to shell the southern villages from which gunmen carry out extensive operations against the ASL. Lahd told the ASSOCIATED PRESS that he does not intend to carry out a large-scale offensive against the villages surrounding Jazzin. However, he threatened to carry out a military operation in the area if peaceful efforts fail to end the shelling of the border villages.

Junblatt Followers Steal Bulgarian Embassy Car
NC050939 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Three gunmen loyal to Walid Junblatt intercepted a Bulgarian Embassy car near 'Abd al-Nasir mosque in Corniche al-Mazra'ah this morning.

They forced the driver and a Bulgarian diplomat called (Bivof) to get out and then took the car to an unknown destination. The car is a grey Datsun bearing license plates 443702.

Junblatt Gunmen Fire at District Official

NC041440 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Tension between Walid Junblatt and his rivals in the Yazbik family surfaced today in western Al-Biqa'. Gunmen loyal to Junblatt fired at Rashayya District Officer Muhammad al-Dawud as he was traveling from his home to the town hall. However, he escaped unhurt. The presence of gunmen became more pronounced after this incident, and a noticeable atmosphere of tension prevails.

Communist Party Leader on Situation in Beirut

PM031557 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Nov 85 p 14

[Interview with Lebanese Communist Party Secretary General Georges Hawi by Francoise Germain Robin in Beirut — date not given]

[Text] [Robin] What is your party's stance on the fighting in which, it must be remembered, it has never taken part?

[Hawi] What has happened in Beirut is terrible and catastrophic for the population and for the Lebanese patriotic forces, but it came as no surprise to us. To understand the situation you have to go back to the Israeli occupation. The fact that a section of the population represented by the Lebanese and Phalangist forces coexisted with the occupier and gave the resistance to the occupation a confessional character, because it was also a struggle against the collaborating "Christian" parties.

That led to a resurgence of the most fanatical elements in the Islamic forces, which called for a return to Islam to confront a "Jewish" aggression aided by "Christian" collaboration. Israel's policy encouraged that by trying to divide the country on religious bases, to establish miniconfessional states which could both justify the "Jewish state" and guarantee it a "secure border."

It therefore stirred up clashes between Druzes and Shi'ites in the mountains and between Shi'ites and Maronites in the south. Imperialist circles further accentuated this aspect of things by portraying the resistance in the south as exclusively Shi'ite or Islamic, whereas it was the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] which was behind that resistance. The role of religious factions was much less important than Western propaganda claims. As long as the action of these factions was directed against the occupier and his collaborators, it had a patriotic and even democratic element, because it expressed a rejection of Maronite hegemony in Lebanon.

[Robin] When did the turning point come?

[Hawi] It started with the Beirut uprising on 6 February 1984, and especially with the abrogation of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. The national movement then reached an intersection: Either it dissociated itself clearly from confessional struggles and paved the way for a democratic solution, or it remained a prisoner and placed itself in a blind alley.

We have always thought that one confessional hegemony — that of the Maronite Christians — should not be replaced by another, similar or even worse. At that point an internal struggle began in the Lebanese patriotic movement. For the first time disagreements arose between our party and Walid Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and with the Amal Movement, despite the fact that we had struggled alongside it.

For 6 months we have constantly protested against the disturbing aspects of the confessional upsurge which they continue to encourage. After the war of the Palestinian camps, which we condemned, we succeeded in securing our allies' agreement to join together in a democratic front.

The Syrian leaders, who began to realize that the acute confessional thrust would not help them in their efforts to find a political solution to the Lebanese problem, helped us to succeed in this initiative. The National Unity Front was formed, and it adopted a program which represents a historic turning point.

But it quickly encountered obstacles which paralyzed it. For 2 months relations among progressive and patriotic forces have not been good. We have solemnly stated several times that, if the antifascist and anti-Israeli forces are not capable of jointly putting forward a democratic program, they will lose not only the initiative against the Lebanese Forces and the Phalangists, but all they have achieved in 2 years of struggle.

We have told Amal and the PSP that cannot continue to cooperate if they restrict themselves to representing the Shi'ite and Druze communities and that their relations would necessarily become antagonistic. This is unfortunately what is happening with this fierce fighting among our allies.

[Robin] What has the LCP done to end the fighting?

[Hawi] We have done everything possible on the spot and have discussions with our two allies. We helped arrange the meeting between Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri (the Amal leader) during which they agreed on the cease-fire and the practical measures to be taken.

But the solution is temporary, precarious, and superficial. The gap between our allies and the Beirut population is immense. The gap between Amal and the PSP remains much wider than the two leaders' good intentions might suggest.

[Robin] Is there still some hope of overcoming this crisis?

[Hawi] Once again, despite the terrible human, material, moral, and political losses, the means do exist. We must abandon confessional factions once and for all and unite within a democratic front. We will continue to struggle to persuade our allies to support this position. They must make an effort. Are they capable of doing so? In any case, if they continue their suicidal policy, we will not form a suicide pact with them.

[Robin] What will happen in that case?

[Hawi] They will be heading for national destruction. That will be awful. The cost will be high, but it will mean that our positions — those of the working class and the masses we represent — are the only possible basis for rebuilding the national movement. We still hope to do so with our allies, but we are preparing for the second eventuality, while assessing the price to be paid. The struggle will be long, hard, and difficult.

'New Information' Disclosed on Merger With Libya

GF050819 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0610 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Dec (WAM) — In its weekly issue today, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* discloses new information on the unity plan between Syria and Libya for which secret preparations have long been under way.

Arab diplomatic sources told the newspaper correspondent in Rabat that the draft plan was conveyed by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to Tripoli during his recent visit to acquaint Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi with it in order to prepare him for a summit between the Syrian and Libyan leaders during which the unity plan will be finally announced.

According to the information disclosed by *AL-ITTIHAD AL USBU'I*, the unity plan provides for merging the foreign and defense ministries. A unity council of ministers will also be formed and the federation leader will rule alternatively between the two countries. The plan will primarily unify the two countries in foreign and defense policy.

Reliable Libyan sources have stated that the plan is to overcome all past negative aspects and that it will be a new example of unity in the Arab world which began with the first attempt to establish a united Arab republic between Syria and Egypt, and which was repeated many times but to no avail.

The newspaper quotes sources as saying that a strict implementation of the unity provisions will begin from the first day. The institutions of the two states will be merged gradually in stages into one state.

Syria Reportedly Mediating To End Iran-Iraq War

GF041028 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The newspaper *AL-BAYAN* today said that Syria is making an effort to end the Iraq-Iran war in response to an Arab desire conveyed by Jordan to Syria, with Iraqi approval.

The newspaper quoted reliable sources as saying that the recent visit to Tehran by Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Syrian prime minister, was aimed at mediating the end to the war.

The sources said that the Syrian prime minister's visit to Tehran was given priority over his scheduled visit to Jordan, which has been postponed until next week, in order to inform Jordanian officials of the results of his mediation in Tehran so that the results could be conveyed to the Iraqi authorities.

The sources have expressed belief that the Syrian mediation to end the Iraq-Iran war opens the door to rapprochement and accord between Baghdad and Damascus, which would signify the success of the Arab mediation committee formed at the Casablanca summit conference under the chairmanship of his Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Saudi crown prince.

Prime Minister Al-Kasm To Visit Jordan 8 Dec

LD041749 Kuwait KUNA in English 1618 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus, Dec 4 (KUNA) — Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm will leave for Amman next Sunday in the first visit to Jordan by a Syrian premier in eight years, informed sources here said Wednesday. Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i paid a visit to Syria November 12 and was received by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad conveying to him a message from King Husayn of Jordan inviting the Syrian president to visit Jordan.

During his visit Dr al-Kasm, who is to lead a political and economic delegation, will hold talks with top Jordanian officials in continuation to the talks held here during al-Rifa'i's visit to Syria. The talks are expected to focus on current political issues and economic relations between the two Arab countries.

The exchange of visits between top Jordanian and Syrian officials have come following the reconciliation realized by the Arab committee formed by the Casablanca Arab extraordinary summit held last August. The date and venue of the summit meeting between King Husayn and President al-Asad are expected to be agreed on during al-Kasm's visit to Jordan.

The sources said Jordanian Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid is expected to arrive here within the next two days to discuss with his Syrian counterpart Muhammad Ghabbash issues of bilateral interest and means of facilitating movement of citizens of both countries. A ranking Syrian economic delegation to be led by Syrian Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi will leave for Amman next Wednesday for talks on bolstering economic and commercial relations between Amman and Damascus and issues relating to joint companies and establishments. The delegation will also participate in the 44th session of the Arab Economic Unity Council due to open in Amman next Saturday.

Al-Shar' Receives Lebanese Minister Al-Hashim

JN041653 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Joseph al-Hashim, Lebanese minister of post, telecommunications, public health, and social affairs, today. Talks revolved around the current situation in Lebanon.

Sierra Leone Minister Arrives With Momoh Message

JN041928 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Sierra Leonean Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma arrived in Damascus this evening on a visit. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. Koroma made a statement expressing his happiness on visiting Syria. He said that he carries a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from Sierra Leonean President General Joseph Momoh.

U.S. Cancels Regular Intelligence Contacts

TA050706 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 5 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

["Exclusive" report from the United States by Amir Oren]

[Excerpt] Washington — The State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research yesterday canceled regular contacts with Israeli diplomats, which mainly involve the follow-up of developments in the Middle East, as a clear expression of resentment over the Israeli involvement in the Pollard affair.

A source close to the U.S. defense establishment added that the visit of an Israeli delegation that wanted to examine the practical possibilities of joining the Strategic Defense Initiative ("star wars") had also been canceled.

According to reliable sources, the apology issued by the Israeli Government this week and the subsequent statements by Secretary of State Shultz and his aides did not allay the anger toward Israel in many government branches and among many officials on the working level. Other elements in the U.S. Administration are contemplating ways to express their fury, perhaps only at the end of the Congressional recess in January 1986.

Shamir, Murphy Meet, Discuss Peace Process

TA041225 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says that the contacts between Jordan's King Husayn and Syria's president, Hafiz al-Asad, are leading Jordan away from the peace process. Shamir made the remarks during a meeting this morning with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy. Dan Eisenberg reports:

Shamir and Murphy met this morning for almost 2 hours, part of the time privately. During their meeting Murphy reported to Shamir on his recent tour of Arab countries, Pakistan, and India. Foreign Ministry aides said that Murphy had nothing new to report on the peace process. Jordan continued to be interested in peace, said the assistant secretary of state, but was still waiting for an answer from the PLO on its demands that the Palestinians renounce terror and recognize UN Resolutions 242 and 338. Foreign Ministry sources said Murphy indicated that Jordan was irritated at how long it was taking the PLO to reply, but Murphy added that the Jordanians had not set a deadline for the PLO and gave no indication that they would go it alone in entering peace talks with Israel. There was nothing new in the Egyptian approach to the peace process, said Murphy. As for Syria, the U.S. official said he found no interest in Damascus for holding talks with Israel whatsoever. He reported that Syrian leader Hafiz al-Asad may be meeting soon with Jordan's King Husayn.

Shamir expressed his concern over the growing ties between Jordan and Syria. He told Murphy that after the last meeting between the prime ministers of the two countries, the Jordanian attitude had taken a turn for the worse. The two countries had issued a joint statement opposing direct talks between the sides to the dispute. Foreign Ministry sources described today's meeting between Murphy and Shamir as having taken place in the traditional atmosphere of friendship prevailing between the two countries. The Pollard affair was not mentioned. Murphy will be meeting with Israel's Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin soon and then returns to the United States.

Murphy Meets With Notables From Territories

TA050940 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 5 Dec 85 p 16

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] U.S. diplomat Richard Murphy conferred with nine notables from the territories who support the Husayn-'Arafat agreement at the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem yesterday.

About half of them are pro-Jordanian while the others are pro-Fatah. The guests included Rashad al-Shawwa from Gaza; Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah of Hebron; Ilyas Frayj of Bethlehem; Hanna Sanyurah and Mahmud Abu-Zulf of East Jerusalem; the new mayor of Nabulus, Zafir al-Masri, and the man who ran against him, Basil Kan'an; and a personal friend of 'Arafat, 'Awad 'Awad.

The notables refused to disclose what was discussed in the meeting, but our correspondent notes that their invitation in itself reflects continuing U.S. support for the Husayn-'Arafat agreement. Pro-'Arafat and pro-Husayn mayors, including deposed ones, were invited, and this may indicate that the representation of the territories will be expanded if the political process resumes. As will be recalled, Murphy was scheduled to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in Amman 3 months ago but the meeting did not take place due to the PLO's refusal to recognize Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Despite the silence regarding the contents of the meeting, our correspondent has learned that Murphy told the notables that the positions of all the parties involved in the conflict had recently gotten closer. Murphy left a positive impression on his audience. He reported on the Reagan-Gorbachev talks, on the impressions he received in Amman, and on the chances for a positive reply by 'Arafat to King Husayn's questions.

'Thousands' Participate in Shihadah Funeral

TA041730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Thousands participated today in the funeral of lawyer 'Aziz Shihadah from Ramallah. The funeral procession left from his house, passing through the town's main streets, proceeded to the Anglican church, and then to the Anglican cemetery. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that thousands of people thronged the streets and that businessmen closed their shops.

The funeral procession was led by the mayor of Jerusalem and Christian clergymen from all denominations. The mayors of Bethlehem, Bayt Sahur, Bayt Jala, and Jericho also participated, as did diplomats from East Jerusalem representations, Civilian Administration figures, former Supreme Court Justice Hayim

Kohen, Meron Benvenisti, and Shmu'el Toledano [former presidential adviser on Arab affairs].

Early this morning, the police detained five suspects in connection with the murder of Attorney Shihadah. The police believe that his killing was related to cases of bribery involving judges in Judaea and Samaria.

Herzog Visits Opening of RAKAH Convention

TA041755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] President Harim Herzog came to Haifa this evening to attend the 20th RAKAH convention and met with the Soviet delegation as well, but reporters were banned from that meeting. Nineteen delegations out of the twenty that were invited arrived, the absent one being from Afghanistan. Haviva Roger reports from Haifa.

[Begin relay] [Roger] Greetings from the Communist Party convention in Haifa. The 600 delegates are already seated in the hall. The auditorium's glass wall has been covered with wood panels with the party symbols, perhaps as a means of protection against stones, although the police are guarding the entrances from the streets and are not allowing the few demonstrators to approach.

Naturally, the president attracted most of the attention. A short while ago he met with the representatives of the foreign delegations. When the turn of the Soviet delegation came, we journalists were asked to move away. So what was discussed? We asked President Herzog before he ascended the podium.

[Begin recording] [Herzog] We were engaged in a general conversation. I raised the problem of the Soviet Jews and the special interest we have in the matter and noted that they cannot ignore the issue.

[Roger] What kind of answers did you get to that?

[Herzog] I did not hear anything specific, but I would not say I was shown a negative attitude. [end recording]

The president also addressed the criticism directed against him for his participation in the convention here.

[Begin Herzog recording] I believe it would have been foolish of me to abstain from taking advantage of the opportunity to raise the issue not only before the participants of the convention, but more importantly before the guests from the Eastern Bloc countries, who will undoubtedly not hear similar comments in the convention and would not have otherwise had an opportunity to hear our position. Furthermore, I am prepared to declare that if, theoretically, I were invited to appear before the Moscow Communist Party, I would also have gone to make my address. I can only wish we reach such a situation.

I accepted the invitation to attend the convention, among other things, out of the feeling that perhaps the very invitation that was sent to me is a sign of positive change. As Jews, we must exploit every possibility and every slim ray of hope to bring about a positive change in regard to our brethren in the Soviet Union, hoping that justice will be converted into a gate.

Those who have criticized my appearance here are happy people because they have all the answers. I do not. Only the future will tell whether the hope I am expressing by my very presence here will turn into reality or not. [end recording]

In addition to the president, representatives of 19 Communist Parties from both the West and the East have come here. People are still awaiting the arrival of an Afghani representative, who is to be the Afghani ambassador to the Soviet Union. [end relay]

Addresses Convention

TA041930 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 4 Dec 85

["Excerpt" of President Hayim Herzog's address to the RAKAH convention in Haifa on 4 December — recorded]

[Text] Israel is interested in having friendly and peaceful ties with all nations. We are convinced that it is possible to renew the trust and good ties between us and the Soviet Union and its friends in the world. We are sorry about the severing of relations, which has been of no benefit to the parties involved. We hope the way will soon be found to remove the stumbling blocks and restore the proper relations between Israel and the Communist world in general, and the Soviet Union in particular. [applause]

I have said many times before, that despite the deep differences of opinion on the Middle East conflict and the issue of Soviet Jews, Israel does not harbor hostile attitudes toward the Soviet Union. On the contrary, many pioneers and forefathers of the Zionist movement were inspired culturally and ideologically by the Soviet Union. The Soviet people's heroic struggle and the crucial role the Red Army played in overcoming and crushing Nazi Germany 40 years ago have been carved in golden letters in the annals of mankind, and in the history of our people. [applause]

We cherish with gratitude the Soviet Union's great support at a crucial moment in the establishment of the State of Israel, and the brilliant speech by Andrey Gromyko, currently the president of the Soviet Union, on 29 November 1947 at Lake Success is an unforgettable historic and moral document in the story of Israel's birth pangs. [applause]

Soviet Message Reported

TA041918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The Soviet Union has again said that it is necessary to convene an international conference with the participation of the PLO to put an end to the Middle East conflict, while taking into consideration the interests of each one of the regional countries. This is included in a congratulatory cable from Moscow to the RAKAH convention in Haifa.

Tabah Delegate Notes Continuing Gap at Talks

TA041525 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1449 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The gap between the positions of Israel and Egypt on the Tabah question remains even after the two delegations held a day of deliberations in Cairo. The head of the Egyptian delegation, 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, said that he expects the deliberations to bring about a general understanding, but a member of the Israeli delegation told reporters that positions have not changed. Cairo insists on bringing the Tabah issue to international arbitration, while Israel favors direct negotiations and conciliation. The member of the Israeli delegation said that arbitration will result in a legal confrontation. It would not be worth while to have the young couple, Egypt and Israel, litigate in court such a short time after their marriage. The Israeli personality emphasized that arbitration would not serve the purposes of any party. He added that there are other problems that require a solution besides Tabah.

Peres Says Israel's Case in Tabah 'Not Negligible'

TA050554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 5 Dec 85

["Excerpt" of address by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to the Shinuy Council on 4 December — recorded]

[Text] I differ with the Likud. The Likud thinks that arbitration would spell the loss of Tabah, while I think we have a case on the question of Tabah. The material we have begun gathering proves that our case is not negligible; it is far more solid than many people think. In any event, we agreed to this process and we should follow it through.

I can add only one more sentence to the effect that if Egyptian-Israeli relations do not improve, the alternative is not that they will remain at their present state. The alternative to improvement is deterioration.

Chief of Staff Levi on Jordanian, Saudi Threat

TA041530 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1508 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Last month, Saudi Arabia replaced the old British-made Lightning aircraft with U.S.-made F-5 aircraft at the Tabuk Air Base, a few kilometers south of Elat. This was disclosed today by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi at a meeting with members of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. The chief of staff said that the stationing of the aircraft constitutes a threat to Israel's security, adding that if the proposed U.S.-Jordanian arms deal goes through, this will be double the danger to Israel. Our correspondent Limor Nahum brings excerpts of the chief of staff's remarks:

[Begin recording] [Nahum] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Moshe Levi explained to the members of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations this afternoon that if the arms deal with Jordan is implemented, this will pose a threat to Israel's eastern border. He added that we must be aware of the growing military strength of the Arab countries around us.

[Levi — in English] Saudi Arabia last month deployed F-5's to the air base of Tabuk, south of Elat, instead of Lightning British older aircraft. We see it as a bigger threat to us.

[Nahum translates the above and continues] The chief of staff again explained the danger in the proximity of Jordan, which is like the danger posed by the closeness of Tabuk to the Israeli border.

[Levi — in English] Being very close, 2 or 3 minutes from where we sit now, and being a threat that can be used against us by decision of the Jordanians is something that I don't think we can take as less than a threat to us. [end recording]

Peres, Moda'i Meet on Further Budget Cuts

TA041725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The meeting between the prime minister and finance minister on the specifics of further budget cuts for government operations has ended in Jerusalem. The Treasury has informed our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein that the slashes will be carried out in all the government ministries. The Finance Ministry says that if the budget cuts are not made, the tax reform will not be implemented and companies in distress will not receive aid.

Officials Visit IDF Maneuvers in South; End 4 Dec

TA041555 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1448 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The IDF maneuvers, the beginning of which was announced by the IDF spokesman on Sunday, ended today. The exercise took place in the southern part of Israel, and armored, infantry, artillery, engineering, and Air Force units participated in it. It was intended to train the combat-echelon forces and the senior command levels. The planning of the exercise took into consideration current financial constraints so it was planned in a way that permitted the drawing of maximum lessons regarding the readiness and training of the units while simultaneously refreshing and improving the participants' professional capability and the adequacy of the various infrastructures.

Regular and reserve divisions took part in the exercise, and they drilled in various types of combat and implemented the lessons drawn from the Lebanese war.

The prime minister, the defense minister, various Cabinet ministers, members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, the chief of staff, and the general staff command forum all visited the commands and paid courtesy calls on the combat echelons in the course of the maneuvers.

ALGERIA

USSR's Ivanovskiy Received by Army Chief of Staff

LD042028 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Major General Mostefa Benloucif, chief of staff of the National People's Army, received in Algiers this afternoon the deputy defense minister of the USSR, commander in chief of the Army, Gen Ivanovskiy. Matters of mutual interest were discussed.

In the morning the Soviet military delegation visited the central logistics base at Beni Merad, where they were briefed on the way this important establishment functions and works.

Messaadia Receives Ivanovskiy

LD042250 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The Soviet military delegation led by General Ivanovskiy, deputy defense minister, was received in Algiers by the official in charge of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, Mr Messaadia, in the presence of members of the Central Committee and of the Soviet ambassador to Algiers.

Delegation Departs for MPLA Congress in Luanda

LD050513 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] An important party delegation led by Abdelrazzaq Bouharah, member of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat in charge of foreign relations, left Algiers today for Luanda to participate in the Second MPLA Congress. The Algerian delegation will attend rallies commemorating Angola's 10th independence anniversary, and will hold talks with the leaders of the popular front of the ruling Labor Party.

LIBYA

'People's Marathon' Condemns Egyptian Troop Buildup

LD041438 Tripoli JANA in English 0950 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Awal 21, Dec. 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — From the Green Square in Tripoli, tens of thousands of people's masses ran in a big demonstration of people's marathon. Took part in this marathon were various sectors of the people and it was held under the slogan 'people's marathon of challenge demonstration'. [sentence as received]

Participants in this demonstration, who were more than 25,000, started from the Green Square passing through the main streets and squares of Tripoli. They confirmed their determination to realise the actual practice of masses' sport in accordance with the dicta of 'sports are a public activity which should be practiced not only watched'.

Participants in the people's marathon demonstration of challenge issued a statement confirming their determination of implementing the new concept of masses' sports as was presented in the Jamahiri theory.

The participants denounced the puppet Egyptian regime for massing its troops on the imaginary borders with Jamahiriyah in a desperate attempt to threaten the Libyan Arab people and carrying the orders of his masters in the U.S. Black House. They confirmed that the Libyan Arab people, which owned authority, wealth and arms, is capable of confronting, deterring and defeating whoever allow himself to try and tough its security and freedom. [as received]

They said: 'We, as an armed people own our destiny in our hands, see this action as a new crime the puppet regime in Egypt commits against the Arab nation'.

The participants announced in their statement that the Libyan Arab people is a firm force stands in the face of U.S. imperialism to foil its schemes and put an end to its conspiring against the growth and heightening of the movement of the liberation revolution which is led by the great Al-Fateh revolution with the depth of the pioneering thought of the Jamahiri theory.[sentence as received]

The participants in the demonstration of people's marathon said that the great Al-Fateh revolution of Jamahiri influence and which expressed the context that achieves happiness for all mankind by a humane pioneering thought the agents of America cannot defeat no matter how many methods of mean conspiring they use because it is strong by its masses great by its immortal accomplishments and by the thought of the pioneering revolution. [sentence as received]

The masses that took part in the people's marathon demonstration promised, at the end of their statement, the leader of the revolution an irreversable promise to carry out the order of death any time in the defence of the revolution and its civilised achievements for the Libyan Arab people, thanks to the great Al-Fateh revolution.

Jabir Receives Message From Iranian Minister

LD040141 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The Armed Forces' commander in chief, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, has received a letter from Mohsen Rafiqdust, Iranian minister of the Revolutionary Guards, in which he declares the Islamic Iranian Revolutionary Guards' stand with the revolutionary guard of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its backing against the forces of tyranny and aggression. The Iranian minister expressed the hope in his letter that this revolutionary formation will play an effective role in further strengthening and spreading the Great 1 September Revolution and in preserving its gains. He said that cooperation between these two revolutionary organizations will be a contributing factor for widening and strengthening the revolutionary solidarity between the Islamic peoples of Iran and Libya.

JANA Editor on Al-Qadhdhafi Trip to Senegal

LD050001 Tripoli JANA in English 1808 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Dakar, Rabi Al Awal 21, Dec. 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution is still in Senegal as he arrived there yesterday and welcomed by the Senegalese officials in the forefront of whom was the Senegalese President, Abdou Diouf.

The editor on African affairs in JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY lauds this Arab-African meeting held on the Senegalese territory — the window of Africa overlooking the western wing of the Arab homeland.

He adds that this visit being made to Senegal by the leader of the great Al-Fateh revolution deeply represents the strong Arab-African ties and solidarity that have been welded in the melting-pot of the meetings of the joint struggles in the road of freedom and one experiment since times immemorial for the purpose of building civilisation and achieving the general good and progress. [sentence as received]

The editor goes on to say that Dakar's meeting represents an effective qualitative reinforcement for the brotherly relations between the Arabs and Africans. It is, undoubtedly, a happy occasion and a golden opportunity to foster these relations as well as to study the most important issues concerning both the African Continent and the Arab homeland.

JANA's editor further says that such meetings become all the more important at a time when the forces of oppression, racism and Zionism are working hand-in-hand against Africa and also when some African figure-heads have fallen on the laps of Africa's enemies.

He adds that this meeting in Dakar refutes the allegation of those who cast doubt on Arab-African relations and stresses that Africa has had no alliance except that it is in alliance with itself.

MAURITANIA

Head of State Receives Algerian Foreign Minister

LD050033 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, head of state, this evening received the Algerian foreign minister, Dr Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi. The meeting took place in the presence of Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, in addition to our ambassador in Algeria and the Algerian ambassador in Nouakchott.

After the meeting the Algerian minister made a statement to our colleague explaining that his talks with his excellency, the head of state, centered on the work of the seventh session of the joint cooperation commission, which is now meeting in Nouakchott. He added that in addition to this he reviewed with the head of state regional issues and international questions concerning our two countries.

MOROCCO

Romanian Foreign Trade Minister Visits

LD042110 Rabat MAP in English 1316 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Rabat, Dec 4 (MAP) — The Romanian Minister-Secretary of State to External Trade and International Cooperation Gheorge Cazan, currently visiting Morocco at the head of a Romanian delegation, held a series of talks with Moroccan officials Tuesday.

The talks were devoted to scrutiny in means and ways to enhance economic and trade relations between the two countries.

The Romanian delegation was thus received by the minister of equipment, staff and vocational training, the minister of commerce and industry, the minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, the minister of energy and mining, and the secretary of state to foreign affairs.

Lamrani Meets Delegation

LD050502 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] This evening Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani received Gheorghe Cazan, Romanian Foreign Trade Minister, who was accompanied by his close aides and the Romanian ambassador to Rabat. The talks dealt with the various aspects of the two countries' cooperation and the consolidation of the various projects between the two countries. Both sides expressed their satisfaction and determination to widen and support bilateral cooperation to enhance the level of the two countries' strong relations. The meeting was attended by Minister of Equipment, Vocational and Cadre Training Mohamed Kabbaj; Minister of Trade and Industry Tahir al-Masmudi; and the director-adviser to the prime minister, Rashid (?al-Haddad).

PRC Education Officials Visit Rabat for Talks

LD042115 Rabat MAP in English 1313 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Rabat, Dec 4 (MAP) — A delegation of Chinese education officials is currently visiting Morocco in implementation of the Moroccan-Chinese cultural cooperation programme for the years 1984-1986.

The delegation, led by the Beijing Teaching Commission chairman will hold a series of talks with Moroccan officials in the educational and international cooperation departments and visit various institutions of the Moroccan Ministry of National Education.

Residents of Enclaves Resist New Spanish Law

LD042225 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Rabat, 4 Dec (MAP) — The Moroccan paper AL-ALAM today says that the Spanish authorities are trying to implement the new law regarding aliens on Moroccan citizens in the two occupied cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

Moroccans have rejected this law by insisting on their right to residence and by safeguarding their rights. This rejection was shown by the demonstrations staged by Moroccans recently in the two cities.

In this respect, Hamid Soubir and Mohamed Ahmed, leaders of the Muslim community residing in Ceuta, said in a statement in Melilla and reported by the correspondent of the Spanish paper EL PAIS that Moroccans in the city of Ceuta, like their brothers in Melilla, categorically oppose the new Spanish law regarding aliens because it infringes on their rights.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab, Delegation Return from UAE

EA050727 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Summary from poor reception] General Siwar al-Dhahab, Transitional Military Council chairman, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Khartoum this evening following a 3-day visit to the United Arab Emirates.

Revolutionary Committee Accuses SPF of Abduction

JN041109 Khartoum SUNA in English 1032 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum Dec 4 (SUNA) — The pro-Libyan Movement (SRC) Sudanese Revolutionary Committee has charged some elements from the Socialist Popular Front [SPF] with the kidnapping of the SRC General Coordinater 'Abdallah Zakariyah.

The daily news paper *(AL-SHAFAH)* quoted the SRC as saying the element of (SPF) which was formed 1982 in Libya, are trying to make a backdated accountability to Mr Zakariyah who has been a supervisor to (?mail) financial supplies for the SPF before April Revolution.

A responsible source in the police explained that the security had arrested eight people in connection with the abduction operation.

8 Members Arrested

LD041542 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Dec (KUNA) — Security sources said here today that last night eight members of the pro-Libyan Revolutionary Committee were arrested. They were linked to the kidnapping of the Revolutionary Committee general coordinator in Sudan, 'Abdullah Zakariyah, early this week.

Sources close to the movement say that, for material reasons, Mr Zakariyah was retroactively tried by a group within the movement known as the Socialist Democratic Front, which was created in 1983 in Libya to overthrow the regime in Sudan during the rule of former President Ja'far Numayri.

Zakariyah is considered one of the political aides close to the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He had lived in exile until April this year when he returned with the new era in Sudan to supervise the organization of the movement.

Zakariyah worked as a science teacher at Khartoum University at the beginning of the 1969 military coup. Then he worked for a year as a political adviser to former President Numayri.

Intelligence Head Denies RCM Coordinator Abducted

GF050834 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Dec (SUNA) — Major General Muhammad al-Hasan, director of the Central Intelligence Services Department, has stated that the general coordinator of the Revolutionary Committee Movement [RCM] is now in his home in Omdurman and is observing his normal routine. He stated that during the investigation 'Abdallah Zakariyah denied that he had been the victim of an abduction attempt. He stated that he [words indistinct] of his own free will.

Maj Gen Muhammad al-Hasan indicated that the Central Intelligence Services had begun a wide-scale investigation yesterday following charges by two members against each other and that investigation [words indistinct] Zakariyah was abducted. [passage indistinct]

Loro Chairs Regional Government Meeting

JN041520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1434 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Dec (SUNA) — Major General James Loro, Transitional Military Council [TMC] member and chairman of the Transitional Higher Executive Council of the Southern Region [THECSR], chaired an emergency meeting of the regional government in Khartoum this morning.

William Agal Deng, regional minister of culture and information and THECSR official spokesman, stated that the meeting reviewed Maj Gen Loro's visit to the administrative regions of Bahr al-Ghazal and the Upper Nile last week. The meeting also assessed the current situation in the Southern Region, as well as new developments and events there.

The THECSR adopted a number of decisions in this regard to be referred to the TMC chairman, as well as other decisions to be referred to the Council of Ministers.

Opposition Claims 1,357 Killed by Government Troops

EA041619 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Reports from Bentiu confirmed that Siwar al-Dhahab's forces have carried out a massive operation in which a large number of citizens in Abyei area were killed and most of their dwellings set on fire. According to Radio SPLA correspondent, the following villages have now been wiped out. These are (Mayen Kor), (Chang Sobale), (Nyang Sok), (Suma Bok), and (Tei Lei).

This destruction was done by a combined force comprising units from the Army and police led by Lieutenant Colonel Abdul Kadir Salim. In regard to the tragedy, our correspondent has supplied the following details: From (Aleyi) section, 250 people were killed; 7,800 cows and 1,000 goats confiscated; and 500 huts burnt to the ground. From (Bayot) section, 400 people were killed; 10,780 cows confiscated; and 800 huts burnt. From (Athieng) section, 200 people were killed; 647 cows and 3,000 goats confiscated. Meanwhile, Abyor section lost 507 persons and 10,278 cows were seized.

Opposition Claims Government Violated Cease-Fire

EA041613 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Reports from western and central Upper Nile administrative area say that SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] High Command and SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] Executive Committee member, Lieutenant Colonel William Nuan Bany, is currently on an inspection tour of his zonal command. According to a Radio SPLA correspondent of the area, Lt Col William Nuan, addressing a large gathering of SPLA soldiers and citizewens, pointed out that the SPLA was in no way responsible for breach of the recent cease-fire, adding that the Transitional Military Council [TMC] was solely to blame.

He said that the steamer that had been sent to attack the SPLA at Ulang was now stagnant there, neither able to go ahead to Nasir nor back to Malakal. The steamer, instead, is concrete proof that it was the TMC that had violated the cease-fire. Before the cease-fire, the finger of accusation for rejection of peace talks and the stopping of bloodshed in Sudan was being unjustifiably pointed at the SPLA. But now, Lt Col William Nuan went on to say, it has become crystal clear to all that the SPLA is not the one responsible for the continuation of the war.

The SPLA Commander in Chief and SPLM Executive Committee chairman, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, had declared the 19th October cease-fire in order to pave the way for dialogue and while the SPLA was observing this cease-fire and preparing for dialogue, Siwar al-Dhahab's forces attacked suddenly without warning. Fortunately enough, Lt Col Nuan added, the SPLA was on its guard and succeeded to drive back all the attacks. Lt Col Nuan said that although the cease-fire had expired since 3d November 1985 and has not been renewed till now, the SPLA has not launched even a single attack ever since the cease-fire came into force.

The clashes that have occured so far, Lt Col Nuan emphasized, were a direct result of government troops provocations or rescue action taken by the SPLA to safeguard the lives and property of innocent citizens from the frequent raids being carried out by Siwar al-Dhahab's troops against peaceful citizens and particularly against villages lately in Abyei, Nasir, Akobo, and (Balliet) where vast quantities of crops have been destroyed and dwellings burned down in an act total barbaric senselessness.

Lt Col William Nuan remarked that it was shameful for the ruling junta to claim leadership of the Sudanese people meanwhile it continues at the same time to persecute mercilessly the vast majority of the masses it purports to protect.

Daf'allah Receives Report on Ethiopian Refugees

JN041042 Khartoum SUNA in English 1026 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, Dec 4, SUNA — Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah received a report from Eastern Region governor calling on Central Government to classify the Ethiopean refugees and to negotiate their exodus to their homeland with the Ethiopean Government.

The report recommended that all those who immigrated to Sudan due to drought should be transfered to their homeland as quickly as possible. And for those who fled Ethiopia for political reasons, the report said, should be given a chance to choose the return or the residance in Sudan.

The report further called for evacuating eastern region towns from the refugees.

The report referred to the increase of epidemic diseases among infant and women due to great number of refugees that completely exhausted the region and led to high increase in commodities prices.

There are more than one million Ethiopean refugees in southern Sudan.

TUNISIA

Government, Unions Agree on Four-Point Plan

LD051305 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1140 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Tunis, 5 Dec (TAP) — Within the framework of continuous dialogue and consultation and the efforts being exerted to overcome the crisis, Minister of Labor Noureddine Hached last night received members of the Executive Bureau of the UGTT [General Union of Tunisian Workers]. During this meeting, held in an atmosphere of responsibility, mutual trust, and commitment to the country's higher interest as well as to the interest of workers, the following was agreed:

1. To acknowledge normalization of the trade union position in all parts of the country, under the supervision of members of the UGTT Executive Bureau.

2. To release detainees.

3. To reinstate those who have been expelled from work for trade unionist activities.

4. To begin open and responsible negotiations aimed at solving social problems.

UGTT Leader 'Deposed'

NC051326 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Spelling of names as received]

[Text] Tunis, Dec 5 (AFP) — The controversial secretary-general of the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), Habib Achour, has been deposed by the union executive, the UGTT said in a communique issued here today.

It said that Mr. Achour had been replaced by Sadok Allouche, but would remain a member of the UGTT executive.

Mr. Achour has been at the heart of a clash between the government and the union executive over the last six months. It is understood that the government insisted on his dismissal as a condition for seeking a solution to the crisis.

Mr. Achour has been under effective house arrest at his home since November 8. He has been allowed visits only from his family, and has been barred even from making telephone calls.

Mr. Allouche has been a member of the UGTT executive for over 10 years.

Jaruzelski Arrives, Welcomed by Mzali

LD042347 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Summary from poor reception] At the invitation of President Habib Bourguiba, General Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of State and first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, arrived this evening in Tunis for an official visit. The Polish head of state was welcomed on arrival by Mohamed Mzali, members of the government and the Political Bureau, a number of heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Tunisia, and the staff of the Polish Embassy. In the VIP lounge Gen Jaruzelski introduced to Mohamed Mzali members of his accompanying official delegation.

At the airport he made the following statement: I would like to express my satisfaction at this opportunity granted me to pay an official visit at the invitation of His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba.

Prime Minister Reaffirms Support for PLO

LD042116 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1519 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Tunis, 4 Dec (KUNA) — Tunisia today reiterated its firm and principled stand regarding the struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO's leadership. This was said by Tunisian Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali when he received PLO Representative in Tunis Hakam Bal'awi.

Mr Bal'awi told journalists that during this meeting with the Tunisian prime minister and interior minister he reviewed the current Arab situation and developments of the Palestinian situation. He also briefed him on the results of the recent meetings of the Palestinian leadership in Baghdad.

He said that discussions also covered the results of the meeting of the committee for clearing the inter-Arab atmosphere, in which Tunisia is playing an efficient and important role, to restore inter-Arab solidarity and strengthen it, to enable the Arab nation to face up to the threats confronting it.

He added that Mr Mazali expressed to him his pride and that of every Tunisian of the steadfastness of the Palestinian people, particularly in the occupied land, in the face of the grave schemes and repressive practices of the Zionist enemy. He also reaffirmed to him Tunisia's firm and principled position on the struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO's leadership.

ETHIOPIA

DPRK Minister Opens Trade Cooperation Meeting

EA042332 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The second revolutionary Ethiopia-DPRK joint economic, scientific, technical, cultural and trade cooperation commission meeting opened this afternoon. Present at the meeting, which is under way at the National Committee for Central Planning conference hall and which will continue its deliberations for 4 days, were high-level officials from Ethiopia and the DPRK, led by Finance Minister Comrade Dinka Tesfaye, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo alternate member, and DPRK External Economic Affairs Minister Comrade Chong Song-nam.

In a speech which opened the meeting, Comrade Dinka Tesfaye said that after the first Ethiopian-Korean joint commission meeting in 1984 in Pyongyang, tangible achievements between the two countries have been made, particularly in the economic and technical cooperation sectors of agriculture, irrigation, industrial studies, and so on. Comrade Dinka Tesfaye pointed out that these visible results were achieved through the goodwill and closer attention to the mutual cooperation of the two countries by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and Comrade Kim Il-song, the secretary general of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and the country's president. He added that the recent working visit to the DPRK by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song is a typical example.

Comrade Tesfaye stressed that our comrade revolutionary leader's working visit to the DPRK, and the DPRK'S vice president and WPK Central Committee Politburo member, Comrade Il Chong-ok's reciprocal visit to revolutionary Ethiopia and their field inspections and directives made a great contribution to the timely completion of the projects under way in our country.

Concluding his speech, Comrade Dinka Tesfaye noted that the new sectors of cooperation achieved and the projects under way have a vital role in the development of revolutionary Ethiopia's economy and added that efforts being made for the timely completion of the projects are decisive. Comrade Tesfaye said that the points that will be discussed during the joint commission meeting and the decisions that will be reached will play an increased role in our country's 10-year development plan.

For his part, Comrade Chong Song-nam noted that during his working visit to revolutionary Ethiopia he was able to understand the struggle and efforts to build a free and strong Socialist Ethiopia through the wise leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. Comrade Chong Song-nam pointed out that he was sent by Comrade Kim Il-song to see that the joint cooperation agreement reached between the two countries is realized, and expressed gratitude for the warm welcome he was accorded.

EPLF Releases Communique on Recent Actions

LD050222 Kuwait KUNA in English 1600 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, Dec 4 (KUNA) — The Eritrean People's Liberation Army (EPLA) repelled an Ethiopian offensive inthe regions of Nafka, Halhal and the north-east of Eritrea killing 150 Ethiopian soldiers and wounding 600 others, claimed the political wing of the front, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF).

In a communique released Wednesday, the EPLF indicated that that the clashes between the EPLA and the Ethiopian Army occurred between November 26-29.

They further precised that since the last offensive of the Ethiopian Army in Eritrea, on October 10, about 14,500 soldiers have been killed, wounded or taken prisoners by guerrillas of the EPLA, who have also seized 13 tanks and destroyed 50 military vehicles and 35 tanks.

Eritreans Report Ethiopian Tank, Vehicle Destroyed

EA050820 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Southern Zone: An enemy tank and military vehicle were destroyed last week by a landmine planted by our engineering department's gallant members. The destruction of the enemy tank and the damaging of another on 28 November between Amhuru [50 miles south of Asmara] and Araso villages. Two enemy soldiers were killed on 30 November between Dekamhare and Maiedaga when the military vehicle they were travelling in was blown up by a landmine planted by our engineering department's heroic combatants. The vehicle make was a Zil.

KENYA

Museveni Holds Nairobi Press Conference

EA050805 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Dec 85 p 2

[Report by Gideon Mulaki: "400 Soldiers killed, says NRA"]

[Excerpt] The Uganda Government lost 400 soldiers in the weekend clash with guerrillas of the National Resistance Army, it was claimed yesterday. At least 50 other troops belonging to the Ruling Military Council were captured in the encounter, the NRA leader, Mr Yoweri Museveni, told a press conference in Nairobi.

Mr Museveni, interim chairman of the National Resistance Movement, blamed the Military Council for the failure of the two parties to sign a peace agreement and dismissed reports that it was the NRA that had provoked the government forces.

The one-time defence minister claimed that for two weeks, the Military Council had been planning to attack his troops and had even announced it over the radio. The aim of the government attack, he said, had been to recapture the Masaka Road.

Said Mr Museveni: On November 29, about 4,000 soldiers invaded the area with the aim of attacking us. They attacked our

positions, we defeated them thoroughly and decisively and after this they said that the NRA had attacked them. He said if journalists were interested in seeing the captured, he would arrange for them to be displayed.

The NRA leader continued: On the battlefield they (the government troops) left there 49 bodies and since then we have reports that they have been burying their dead in Jinja and other places. Our estimate is that up to 400 soldiers were killed in that battle. The fighting, he said, had continued since November 29 and even yesterday it was on. The action had, however, moved from Katonga River bridge because we defeated them there. We have another surrounded group there now. Instead of talking of Mbarara and Masaka, we will not talk about another group, Mr Museveni added.

He charged that the peace agreement was not signed on Tuesday as announced by the Kenya government due to the Military Council's fault. The agreement was to be signed on Monday but they waited and the Okello people did not turn up. The Kenya government said that it had been told they would come on Thursday or Friday. I do not know whether they will come or not, I have no idea.

Mr Museveni said he had been assured by the Kenya government That Gen Okello's people would be coming today. He appealed to the press to tell the world that it was the Kampala junta that was delaying the process of peace in Uganda.

The NRA leader on Sunday threatened to quit and return to the battle front if the agreement was not signed by today. Yesterday, however, he said he would still wait for Gen Tito Okello's group for the signing of the agreement.

Mr Museveni also confirmed reports that his forces were expanding fast and might soon outnumber the Military Council's troops.

Mr Museveni explained that they had failed to reach an agreement with the Military Council because we want a clean government in future.

One of the clauses of the agreement, he noted, stated that all those who took part in any crime shall be answerable for them and that was why the Ugandan Government officials were scared.

Mr Museveni declared that he would not allow the Red Cross to take food to the besieged soldiers in Masaka and Mbarara barracks. They will not be fed, but women and children can be evacuated. They will have to surrender or be destroyed there.

The NRA had changed their decision on the matter following constant attacks by government troops.

Mr Museveni thanked President Moi for his patience during the negotiations and hoped the matter would be resolved soon.

SOMALIA

DFSS Holds Symposium on Intensifying Struggle

EA050024 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] On 1 December the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia held a symposium at its Central Command aimed at intensifying the struggle the front is waging against the Siad regime.

The symposium was attended by the acting chairman of the front, fighter Muhammad Abshir; Central Committee members, elders, intellectuals and other fighters. Discussions at the symposium focused on the forthcoming front congress, progress and problems, political matters and matters regarding the struggle the front is waging to overthrow the Barre regime.

In a speech delivered during the opening of the symposium the chairman of the symposium, fighter Muhammad Haji Adan, briefed participants [words indistinct] (?and invited them) to present their views on issues of interest to the front, the struggle, and of national interest.

TANZANIA

Iran's Besharati Arrives; 'Willing To Give' More Oil

EA050744 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1900 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam: On arrival aboard a special plane at the Dar es Salaam International Airport, [Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister] Besharati said he would hold talks with Tanzanian authorities regarding cooperation between the two countries. He added that his country was willing to give Tanzania more oil as well as strengthening the already good relations between the two countries of which both are members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Brings Khamene'i Message

EA050046 Dakar PANA in English 0930 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 4 Dec (SHIHATA/PANA) — Iranian Foreign Ministry principal secretary, 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday carrying a special message to Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi from the Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i. Besharati told SHIHATA on arrival at the Dar es Salaam international airport that he would hold consultations with government officials regarding cooperation between the two countries.

Received by his Tanzanian counterpart Paul Rupia, Besharati said his country was willing to intensify cooperation with Tanzania in political and economic fields. He said his country was also willing to assist Tanzania in the provision of oil, adding that Tanzania was prominent and respectable in the world. The Iranian official also praised the first Tanzanian president, Julius

Nyerere, for his role in national and international affairs during the last 24 years of Tanzania's independence.

It was not immediately known how long the Iranian delegation will stay in the country.

Agriculture, Oil Discussed

EA050049 Dakar PANA in English 1330 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 4 Dec (SHIHATA/PANA): Tanzania and Iran are exploring other areas of cooperation intended to streamline the South-South cooperation, the principal secretary in Tanzania's Foreign Ministry, Paul Rupia said in Dar es Salaam today.

Briefing reporters after talks with his Iranian counterpart, 'Ali Mohammad Besharati in Dar es Salaam this morning, Rupia said the talks covered bilateral, commercial and other areas of future cooperation. He said agriculture was on the top of sectors of future cooperation and that Iran has shown willingness to continue supplying Tanzania with oil.

The Iranian official is also expected to hold rounds of talks with officials of the Ministry of Energy and Minerals later this week before flying back home on Friday. The Iranian official arrived in the Tanzanian capital last night carrying a special message from the Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi. Contents of the message were not disclosed.

Besharati this morning called on foreign minister, Benjamin Mkapa. Tanzania and Iran, both nonaligned members, enjoy excellent relations and are cooperating in various fields including those of economic, trade and tourism.

UGANDA

NRA Attacks Masaka, Mbarara; Okello Message

EA042007 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 4 Dec 85

["News flash" read by General (Gwanita)]

[Text] This evening Museveni's NRA [National Resistance Army] has delivered overwhelming artillery gunfire over and upon the government's 32d Battalion in Masaka and Mbarara and other government troop positions. Up to now it is yet difficult to establish how many casualties that Uganda has incurred following those heavy bombardments.

In his own capacity as head of state and chairman of the Military Council, and the commander in chief of the Uganda Armed Forces, General Tito Okello Lutwa, wishes to inform the president of Kenya, Daniel arap Moi, who is chairing the ongoing peace talks, the Uganda community and the world at large that the government has tolerated with enough patience Museveni's atrocities against the people of Uganda for a period of 3 months now.

The government under my leadership, the general said, I have outspoken about the need to a peaceful solution to Uganda's problems but unfortunately Museveni and the NRA have categorically refused to cooperate and acknowledge the good intentions of the Military Council. [sentence as heard]

Gen Tito Okello concludes, saying: Let it be known that Museveni and the NRA shall be held totally responsible for the consequences that may result from the hostile activities of the NRA-NRM [National Resistance Movement].

Rebels To 'Eliminate' Okello, Toko

EA041957 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The Military Council has released a document written by the leader of the National Resistance Army, NRA, Yoweri Museveni, directing one of his senior commanders to eliminate the chairman of the Military Council, General Tito Okello, the chief of the defense forces, Lieutenant-general Bazillio Olara Okello, and the vice-chairman of the Military Council, Colonel Toko, when the NRA storms Kampala.

In a press release issued in Kampala today, the council said the document was captured recently on the battlefield at Katonga River on the Kampala-Masaka road.

According to the document, Museveni further directed Commander Salim Saleh to ensure that all fascist murderer elements in the military junta are isolated and eliminated for the crimes they had committed against the people. He said the peace talks suckers, [as heard] whether they succeed or not, cannot be allowed to change the plan they have agreed on. He asked Commander Salim Saleh to hasten the execution of the plan as it is becoming increasingly difficult for the NRA to continue dragging its feet in the talks credibility. [as heard] In that regard, he asked him immediately to speed up the coordination of the selection of the best and most unstructured 3,500 men in the manner they discussed, ensuring in any case that the number of others in the army does not exceed 1,100. This, he said, is to ensure that even if we sign the peace agreement we shall be able to move decisively without internal contradiction while, he added, the Kampala reactionaries are still in disarray.

He further asked the commander to immediately and quietly redeploy the number of the other structured men they had agreed on who will not be in the nucleus as envisaged in the Nairobi talks towards the eastern and northern access awaiting the final mission. [sentence as heard] the north and east, however, will be handled as planned.

In the document, Museveni asks commander Salim Saleh to urgently report to him on the progress made on the special forces for D-day with particular emphasis on (words indistinct), Mulima Kuu, the playground, Red Hill, the (?Hated Drum) and the (?Dry Cell). [sentence as heard] He said all troop movements must be strictly concealed and are to be explained as routine operations and maneuvers to Category X men and officers. The Category X men and officers should be straight away maneuvered to the

surrender points to peacekeeping forces which they proposed and which, he said, the Uganda Government will accept.

The government further charged that it is clear from intercepted NRM [National Resistance Movement] communication now in possession of government that the NRM is bent on delaying the signing of the peace agreement as long as it is necessary for their military plans to mature.

Rebel Plans To Attack Kampala 'Confirmed'
EA042005 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Military Council initiatives to enter into negotiations with guerrilla groups would have been crowned with the signing of a memorandum of understanding with the National Resistance Movement-National Resistance Army [NRM-NRA] if only it did not harbor a sinister plan to (?create) the agreement. The document captured from NRA-NRM on the front line of Katonga confirms NRA-NRM intentions to escalate hostilities.

NRA plans to storm Kampala and to eliminate prominent government leaders do not augur well for the future.

It is regrettable that the protracted discussions that have been going on in Nairobi under the chairmanship of President Daniel Arap Moi, are merely referred to by the NRA-NRM as peace talks circus. The speculation going on in form of rumors that NRA-NRM are negotiating from a position of strength are (?warped). The Military Council has all along said it is not the military might that counts but a permanent solution to Uganda's problems.

It would be presumptious to sign a document after which event everyone is left skeptical that after all peace did not [words indistinct]. The Military Council has said that it has set the platform for a peaceful settlement and the convening of the national conference for the people of Uganda to (?sign) their (?agreement). It should be well understood that it takes both sides to make peace and very much goodwill (?in the) spirit (?of the peace).

Government Blames Rebels for Delay in Peace Accord
EA041948 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The government has blamed the NRA and its military wing, the National Resistance Army, NRA, for the delay in signing the peace agreement in Nairobi. [sentence as heard] In a press release issued in Kampala this evening, the government said the draft peace agreement between the government and the National Resistance Movement, NRM, which should have been initialled as early as 22 November 1985, has been held up because of deliberate action on the part of the NRM.

It pointed out that by the time the two delegations at the meeting completed their deliberations on 21 November 1985, only a few points remained outstanding, and they had not been resolved because the leader of the NRM, Mr Yoweri Museveni, was absent and out of Kenya. As a result a new date for signing the accord was fixed for Monday 25 November 1985, in the hope that by then Mr Museveni would have returned and found time to clear up the outstanding issues.

It was not until Friday 29 November 1985 that the NRM took definite position in writing on the outstanding issues.

These (?stands) were contained in a document entitled "NRM comments and proposals on outstanding issues in the peace talks" which was signed by Dr Kisekka, NRM'S coordinator, external division. The document did not reach the Uganda Government delegation until Sunday, 1 December 1985.

Instead of clearing up outstanding issues, the document presented important new demands, some of which were well beyond the competence of the delegation to settle without consultation with the Military Council. In consideration of this the foreign minister, Mr Olara Otunnu, a member of the delegation, arrived in Kampala to consult with the Military Council.

The statement added that while this was going on, the NRA was busy attacking government military units in Hoima, Masindi, Masaka Road and other places and shelling the Masaka military barracks.

These actions were ordered and launched following Mr Museveni's return from Libya and were meant to be the start of the march on Kampala that Mr Museveni has repeatedly warned he would undertake.

In carrying out this exercise, he he asked the commander to ensure with the assistance of the Big Two to have members of Category X surrender the weapons they discussed and the unserviceable small arms. The new and subsequent consignment from Libya and all the excess AAPS [expansion unknown] MMG's, [medium machineguns] SMG's [submachine guns],mortars, RPG's and other accessories are to be kept in the armory in Lukora, Fort Portal and Bundidugyo.

This exercise, he said, should be conducted by the most trusted men and officers under Alfa Major. He asked the commander to ensure that security of the armory is enhanced. In the document Museveni asked of foreign contacts and assistance which will help them to have an upper hand if they join the Uganda Government. [sentence as heard]

CHAD

Habre: Inter-African Buffer Force 'Unacceptable'

AB050820 Paris AFP in English 0811 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Geneva, Dec 5 (AFP) — An inter-African buffer force in Chad is quite unacceptable because "it makes no sense" and would only indefinitely legalise division of the country into two between government forces and Libyan troops in the north, President Hissene Habre said here Wednesday.

(Such a force is reportedly being proposed by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi during his current talks in Senegal with President Abdou Diouf, this year's chairman of the Organization of African Unity. But in Dakar last night, Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali al-Turayki refused to confirm such was the case. Al-Turayki said merely that Chad, where Libya backs rebels against Mr Habre, was "an exclusively African problem", and that France, the former colonial power there, "has no right o involve itself in internal African affairs".)

President Habre, who is here for an aid donors' conference hoping to raise 424 million dollars for Chad's development plan up to 1990, said Libya was occupying about 500,000 square kilometres (193,000 square miles) of Chadian territory. It had about 7,000 men at six main bases backed by 300 tanks, 60 planes, and French and Soviet-made anti-aircraft missiles.

Mr Habre estimated the northern population at between 150,000 and 500,000 people, and said the Libyans had assigned them to the chief oases, with constant land and air patrols to stop anyone escaping. Permits were needed to travel from one oasis to another.

With people's committees on the Libyan model, the populace was being systematically indoctrinated, Mr Habre said.

"The line cutting our country in two is really a Berlin Wall", he commented, warning that incidents could break out at any moment as the Libyans and his government's troops were often only a short distance from each other.

Rules Out Meeting Al-Qadhdhafi

LD042123 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] There is no question of meeting Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in the immediate future. The Chadian President Hissein Habre was quite clear in the statement he made this evening in Geneva: No meeting is yet planned with the leader of the Libyan revolution. The statement puts an end to rumors alleging plans for a visit to Dakar, where Col al-Qadhdhafi is at the moment. You can hear Hissein Habre speaking tonight in Geneva where he took part in a meeting of persons providing capital for the economic recovery of Chad:

[Begin Habre recording] There is a problem between Chad and Libya, a very serious one. If we want to solve this problem, there are several possibilities: war or dialogue, or a combination of the two. We who are the most interested in the matter — because we are the victims of Libyan aggression — believe that all these means must be used. Consequently, we do not rule out a dialogue with Libya and we do not rule out that, if possible, this dialogue should take place at the highest level possible. For the moment, no meeting is planned. If a meeting can be held tomorrow, undoubtedly we shall ask Col al-Qadhdhafi why he has such an enormous amount of armed forces in Chad. We believe that an end must be put to the occupation of a part of our territory, that normal relations of good neighborliness, without mutual aggression, must be restored. [end recording]

RWANDA

President Receives Ugandan Chief of Staff

EA042251 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] President of the Republic General Juvenal Habyarimana received this afternoon General Zeddi Maruru, who is the chief of staff of the Ugandan Army. After the audience Gen Maruru told the press that he bear a message from the Uganda head of state, General Tito Okello, to President Habyarimana. He added that his (?visit) to our country is in the framework of good-neighborliness between Uganda and Rwanda, and that the mission is aimed at assuring the head of state of the (?continuation) of cooperation between the two countries.

BENIN

French Cooperation Minister Arrives for Meetings

AB040936 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] French Cooperation Minister Christian Nucci arrived in Cotonou late last night to take part in the French-Beninese Joint Cooperation Commission meeting scheduled to begin in Cotonou today. Upon his arrival, he was welcomed by Frederic Affo, Benin's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

New Political Bureau Convenes First Session

AB032231 Parakou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The Political Bureau elected from the Fourth Central Committee began a meeting in Cotonou this morning, the first after the Second Ordinary National Congress of the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB]. Why this meeting? Here are the explanations given by our reporter Diga Albert from Cotonou.

[Begin Diga recording] This first session will enable the Political Bureau of the Fourth Central Committee of our party to examine especially the main political, economic, social, and cultural tasks assigned by the second ordinary national congress of the party. In fact, the Political Bureau of the Fourth Central Committee will have to examine ways and means to create all the objective and subjective conditions for the triumph of our party at all levels according to the resolutions adopted by the recent congress of our vanguard party, the PRPB. [end recording]

GHANA

France's Nucci Talks With Officials, Departs

AB040807 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] France and Ghana have thrashed out all the technical issues for the utilization of a loan of Fr100 million to Ghana for the improvement of telecommunications, transport, hotels, and the Ghana Rubber Estate Limited. This was revealed in discussions between the French minister of cooperation and development, Christian Nucci, and government officials during a day's working visit to Ghana. He explained to newsmen at the airport before his departure that the loan agreement, which was signed last September, could not be utilized because of certain problems which have now been resolved. Mr Nucci said his discussions were very frank and aimed at enhancing cooperation between Ghana and France. He added that his visit had paved the way for him to encourage French businessmen and workers to come to Ghana and do business.

Before his departure, the minister called on the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu. A member of the PNDC, Mr P.V. Obeng, was present and said Ghana would welcome the type of aid that would consolidate her own development and growth as a producer and not as consumer. He said that effective next year Ghana expects to see more interaction with French industry and finance in areas like energy, support for Ghana's oil exploration program, telecommunications, agricultural input delivery, and crop storage.

Mr Obeng noted that only 1 and 1/2 years ago, Ghana was a recipient of French food aid, but now she exports food to Mali and Burkina Faso. He said if the country can be supplied with more resources she can produce more food to support others. The PNDC member said the government is constantly reviewing the economic recovery program to find out its successes and shortfalls and how to redress them. He said Ghana sees itself as an island surrounded by Francophone countries and also provides the bridge between them.

Mr Obeng pointed out that the question of changing the cedi [local currency] to the CFA is a very complex one which will take time and has to be discussed at another forum. He hoped France would take advantage of Ghana's investment atmosphere to enter more fields, adding that the visit would mark another step in the economic and political development of the two countries. Mr Nucci later had private discussions with Chairman Rawlings.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira Discloses Details of Foiled Coup Plot

AB040614 Paris AFP in English 0348 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Bissau, Dec 4 (AFP) — Last month's foiled coup in Guinea-Bissau was to have been launched by blowing up President Joao Bernardo Vieira as he made a keynote speech on the anniversary of his own successful coup [word indistinct] he disclosed this week.

Speaking last Sunday at the central town of Bafata — where he was to have delivered the anniversary speech on November 14 — General Vieira said the Armed Forces regional chief Joao Biambi had been assigned to plant the bomb. Major Biambi was now under arrest, the president said. The regime's number two, Colonel Paulo Correia, the vice-president of the State Colonel and minister of state for justice, was arrested on November 7 as alleged coup leader. Other officers and members of the government have also been detained.

President Vieira named two more on Sunday — Major Sana Fuma, a General Staff officer in charge of communications who was to have guaranteed contacts between regional commanders and frontier guards, and Major Benghat Na Beate, on the Council of State's [word indistinct] alternate member of the ruling party's Politburo. Maj. Beate played a prominent part in Gen. Vieira's overthrow, when he was premier, of the government of President Luiz Cabral.

One of the suspected plotters, sports and culture secretary of Utate Joao da Silva, was killed by guards when he tried to escpae from prison last month.

LIBERIA

Eastman News Conference on Recent Coup Attempt

AB042148 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman has confirmed a BBC report in which authorities in Sierra Leone are said to have assured the Liberian Government that an investigation will be conducted into allegations that Sierra Leoneans were involved in the recent coup attempt in Liberia.

The BBC report, monitored in Monrovia yesterday, said a Liberian delegation headed by Minister Eastman visited Freetown for talks with Sierra Leone's new head of state, Major General Joseph Momoh. The report was confirmed during a news conference at the Foreign Ministry today by Minister Eastman, but first here is a cable report from Venusis Kaliu Kamara in Freetown.

[Kamara] Eastman and his delegation left here early today armed with the promise from Sierra Leone's new leader that an investigation would be conducted into the allegation that Sierra Leoneans were involved in the Liberian coup plot. President Maj Gen J. Momoh assured the Liberian delegation that he will reply to his brother, President Samuel Doe, in due course and that he has already dissociated the Sierra Leonean Government from any attempt to overthrow a sister African state.

Foreign Minister Eastman presented to the Sierra Leoneans what he claims is evidence that Sierra Leoneans participated in the attempted coup. He brought with him photographs of two men by the names of Lamin Kamara and Sule Kagbo, a laborer and a grasscutter at the Special Security Division barracks in the outskirts of Freetown. The Liberians also brought with them cassette recordings of what they claim are confessions from the two men in the Krio language, a lingua franca of Sierra Leone.

In his written message to Momoh, head of state Doe sent congratulations on Momoh's assumption to the office of president. He said that he hopes the two can work closely together, and he pleads with President Momoh to use his best endeavors toward establishing the truth. President Momoh has asked Foreign Minister Eastman to convey his thanks to President Doe for his warm message of congratulation, and Momoh expressed his willingness to cooperate at all times with Liberia in the interest of good-neighborliness.

As you may have heard earlier, the confirmation of that BBC report was made by Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman at a news conference in Monrovia today. Here is Minister Eastman.

[Begin recording] [Eastman] Well, quite frankly, after the invasion attempt, as you know, our government obtained certain revelations, and those revelations suggested that some Sierra Leoneans were involved. There were denials as to the knowledge of any involvement of the Government of Sierra Leone. International papers were, in our judgment, and as it turned out in the judgment of the Sierra Leone Government, trying to take this thing out of proportion and out of context, so my going to Sierra Leone was intended to achieve the following results:

First, to acquaint President Momoh, a new person to assume the political authority of Sierra Leone, that the head of state of Liberia, at the very beginning, desired that nothing should be allowed to interfere, intersect, or disturb the personal and official relations. That was the first purpose. The second purpose was to explain to him the information which we had assembled, in respect of this incident.

The third purpose was to express the hope that both governments would use their efforts to try and contain, as it were, the fallout effects of this incident to keep it within reason; and to solicit the help of the Sierra Leonean Government in locating the truth, in finding, correcting, and assembling all the information with respect to this development. Toward that end I took with me a written message, and this message made some specific requests. I took also with me a dossier containing the pictures of one of the captured persons with his document. I carried the tape recording of one of the captured men who gave an account of the whole incident, from their recruitment to their training, and the tape also spoke of the Liberians that were involved, their arrival in Sierra Leone, their training, their departure from Sierra Leone, their arrival in Monrovia, and other related matters, and we expressed the hope that we would hear from, Mr Doe would hear from his brother and colleague as soon as practicable. And we believe before the week is ended, if I may use the correct phrase of President Momoh, we will be hearing from him something to that effect very soon. And of course, President Momoh in turn received us very warmly. I know him quite well. As you know, I lived 5 years in Sierra Leone. He received us quite warmly. He thanked us for bringing the message, and he reemphasized that his government had no knowledge of the invasion, and he himself said that invasion is a two-edged weapon. If it happens to Liberia it can also happen to Sierra Leone, and as president he can never encourage any group to destabilize any country.

[First unidentified reporter] With respect to these evidences presented to President Momoh, did he assure you of any investigation to be conducted?

[Eastman] Yes, he will be investigating the matter and we will be hearing from him very soon.

[Second unidentified reporter] Why did you make a move when in a previous BBC telephone interview you said that Liberia was the aggrieved party and [words indistinct]. Why did you make the move?

[Eastman] I said, if you recall, Liberia was the aggrieved party and felt that the initiative should come from elsewhere. Nevertheless, I would be prepared to proceed to Sierra Leone. So I suppose you can draw your own conclusions that if I proceeded, this must have been based on something.

[First reporter] Were you invited by Mr Momoh?

[Eastman] (?You) put it that way. We talk from my office diplomatic language.

[Second reporter] Mr Minister, what was discussed with regard to the issue of the border closure since you have taken this initiative?

[Eastman] We did not discuss the border closure. The closure of the border is a sovereign act of a sovereign country, so when the government decides the border will be opened, given certain realities, I suppose the border will be opened. But that has nothing to do with Sierra Leone as such. So I didn't discuss that at all. The border matter was not discussed.

[First reporter] But Mr Minister, the border was closed as a result of the incident that...

[Eastman interrupts the reporter] Yes, but I didn't go there to discuss the closure of the border. The border was closed as a result of a (?sad event). I went to discuss this (?sad event).

[Second reporter] But now, what impact does the closure of the border and the invasion have on Liberia-Sierra Leone relations?

[Eastman] Well, we can speculate on that. For instance, I listened to BBC. BBC appeared to have been quoting something that may have emerged from Sierra Leone. They talked about our trade, that the people in Sierra Leone were happy about closing the border because it may help their trade. Of course, as you know, BBC did not say all that I said. We talked for 30 to 35 minutes. BBC recorded me over 5 to 6 minutes. And I told BBC that there are two aspects to trade. Obviously we trade with Sierra Leone in whatever commodity because the Liberians want it and obviously Sierra Leone trades with us because she wants the dollar. I am told that a dollar fetches 13 leones. So it is not only Liberia that is affected, it is also Sierra Leone. And anyone who talks economics and is talking sense has to reflect these two realities; that if the border is closed it is not only this side that receives the effect, but also that side, and if the border is opened, both sides benefit. So obviously the closure of the border means minuses for both sides. [end recording]

MALI

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives in Bamako

AB051452 Paris AFP in French 1419 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Bamako, 5 Dec (AFP) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, chairman of the Libyan revolution, arrived Thursday afternoon in Bamako from Dakar for a 2-day visit to Mali.

General Moussa Traore, the Malian head of state, welcomed the Libyan leader. In a statement to newsmen, the Libyan leader said that his visit will contribute to strengtheing the cooperation between Libya and Mali and will also consolidate the friendship between the two countries.

He also said that he will hold talks with his Malian counterpart on the current African issues in order to find a suitable solution to them. He stressed the need to leave "Africa to Africans" because, he added, "African countries should have alliances only with one another, no one else."

SENEGAL

Reportage on Libyan Delegation, Al-Qadhdhafi Visit

Delegations Hold Working Session

AB041554 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The Libyan and the Senegalese delegations held a working session this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Libyan delegation, led by 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of foreign liaison, included Muhammad (Sharif), secretary of Islamic affairs; and Muhammad Sharaf al-Din al-Faytun, secretary of information and culture. The Senegalese delegation, led by Ibrahima Fall, minister of foreign affairs, included Mamadou Toure, minister of economy and finance; Cheikh Amidou Kane, minister of plan and cooperation; Serigne Lamine Diop, minister of industrial development and crafts; Abdel Kader Fall, minister of culture; and Djibo Ka, minister of information, telecommunications, and relations with parliament. Iba Gueye was at the deliberations:

[Gueye] Yes! As you know, the bilateral cooperation between Senegal and the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is regulated by three agreements signed on 11 July 1976 in Tripoli, a cultural agreement ratified on 23 May 1977, and a trade agreement ratified on 16 September 1978. Ever since then, none of these agreements have been complemented with an implementation protocol. This is why the Libyans have demonstrated their desire to revive the cooperation.

First to speak was Secretary of Foreign Liaison al-Turayki who expressed satisfaction with the reception accorded his leader, saying it was eloquent evidence of the Senegalese people's position toward the Libyan people. Al-Turayki hailed the relations between Senegal and his country. These relations are based on a long-standing, deep history, whose foundation is the Islamic Umma. Al-Turayki also underlined the role played by Senegal not only to strengthen African unity, but also to strengthen Afro-Arab cooperation, praising Abdou Diouf for his role relative to the Frontline States as well as his action since he became the chairman of the OAU. He said: Since President Abdou Diouf became the OAU chairman, the organization has been given a new impetus, because the OAU was usually marked by the elections of chairmen, the drafting of agendas for summits, and the delivering of speeches. But since Abdou Diouf became the chairman, there have been concrete acts hailed by all of Africa.

For his part, Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall hailed Libya's desire to resume ties with Senegal. But it must be noted first that Al-Turayki had earlier stressed that his people's decision [as heard] was to promote cooperation in all sectors without any limitation. Now let us listen to Ibrahima Fall:

[Begin Fall recording] Now that by the will of his peers, President Abdou Diouf has become the current chairman of the OAU, a

continental body whose mission is to strengthen unity, cooperation, and mutual understanding among the countries and the people of our continent, and whose other mission is to handle all matters and crises affecting our continent, I am sure that our meeting, expected to deal essentially with our bilateral cooperation, will enable us to contribute to increasing and strengthening our cooperation thanks to the instructions and directives given to us by our two heads of state. Ministers and dear brothers, once again and on behalf of the Senegalese delegation, I wish you welcome. To use a word often used in a region where Arab-Islamic and Negro-African culture is very alive — I mean the Fouta [a region of Senegal] — I will say: Bismillahi! [greeting in Arabic] [end recording]

Al-Qadhdhafi, Diouf Meet

LD041643 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1110 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Dakar, 4 Dec (JANA) — The brother commander of the revolution and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf held a closed meeting this morning at the residence of the brother commander of the revolution in the Senegalese capital, Dakar.

The brother commander of the revolution and the Senegalese president also laid a wreath at the monument of the unknown soldier in Independence Square in Dakar this morning.

The brother commander of the revolution was welcomed on arrival at the square by the Senegalese minister of the interior, the chief of the General Staff, the government of Dakar region, and thousands of Senegalese who had gathered there since the early morning to greet the brother commander of the revolution.

After the laying of the wreath, the brother commander of the revolution shook hands with a delegation of war veterans.

Hold Working Session

LD042332 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf held a working session this evening at the residence of the brother leader at the Republican Palace in Dakar. This working session was attended by the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and by the Senegalese foreign minister.

Attend Prayers Together

AB042243 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] On the 2d day of his official visit to our country, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi attended prayers today together with President Abdou Diouf at the Dakar Grand Mosque at the hour of the (Salat al-Hassr) prayer. The guide of the Libyan revolution then made a very brief visit of some minutes to the Islamic Institute, but without making any statement. As for the two first ladies, they visited the SOS Village and the artisans of (Soumbedionne).

Delegation Talks Continue

LD042338 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2300 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Libyan Arab-Senegalese talks continued in the Senegalese capital of Dakar on Wednesday evening. They centered on the strengthening of the joint cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural, information, and agricultural areas. The talks were attended by the brother secretaries of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, Information, and Culture and by the secretary general of the Islamic al-Da'wah society, and by a number of experts and technicians from various secretariats in the Jamahiriyah. On the Senegalese side the talks were attended by the ministers of foreign affairs, economy, finance, information, and culture.

Al-Turayki on Chad Issue

AB050945 Paris AFP in French 0823 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Dakar, 5 Dec (AFP) — The Chadian issue is "an exclusively African problem" and France "has no right to mingle in Africa's internal affairs," Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki stated on Wednesday.

When asked by AFP, the Libyan foreign minister refused to confirm reports that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has suggested to the Senegalese head of state the setting up of an African buffer force in Chad. He simply pointed out that the Chadian issue was discussed with President Abdou Diouf during the first two face-to-face talks but added that all the other African problems — in particular southern Africa and the economic situation — were also discussed.

The Libyan foreign minister said that there was "a similarity of views" between Tripoli and Dakar over several problems but he did not give any indication as to when diplomatic relations between the two countries which were broken off in 1980 would eventually resume.

Mr Ali al-Turayki was speaking near Dakar at a ceremony for the laying of the foundation stone of an Islamic agricultural center financed by the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) at the cost of 3 billion CFA francs (Fr60 million).

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks, Departs

AB051419 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his wife returned to Libya [as heard] following a 2-day visit to Senegal. They were seen off upon their departure by President and Mrs Abdou Diouf and members of the government. Iba Gueye, what are the lessons one can draw from this visit?

[Gueye] Yes, I think one needs to place the events in their proper context. First, it was Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the 1 September revolution who requested this official visit to Senegal. And for 3 years, to the best of my knowledge, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has continued to request this visit from Abdou Diouf so that he can come here to Senegal for an official visit.

As you know, Senegal does not maintain diplomatic relations with Libya and at that time, President Abdou Diouf could not accept this request by the Libyan colonel. Now, President Abdou Diouf is OAU chairman, therefore he is the president of the continent, so to speak. Since Libya is a full-fledged member of the OAU, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi reiterated his request to visit Senegal for an official visit. And in his capacity as OAU chairman, President Abdou Diouf could not refuse the request of an OAU member state to visit a country where the OAU chairman is residing. This is simply a matter of courtesy.

So it was upon his insistance that President Abdou Diouf accepted that the Libyan colonel should visit Senegal with his very large delegation which we have seen in the past few days. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi himself pointed out the purpose of his visit to Senegal when he told President Abdou Diouf through messages and through his emissaries he sent to Dakar, to New York during the UN General Assembly, and to almost everywhere Senegalese ministers were visiting. The purpose of this visit is that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had concrete proposals to make to the OAU chairman in order to strengthen the case of the OAU.

This was why President Abdou Diouf, OAU chairman and one who is very open to all proposals aimed at increasing the credibility of the OAU, once again accepted this request. When he agreed to the request, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi made his formal request to visit and I think the entire international press had spoken about this. President Abdou Diouf said that if al-Qadhdhafi has concrete proposals to make, he will be most welcome in Senegal. He will come to inform us about his proposals, we will listen to him and we will discuss with him all the proposals he has to make to us.

If these proposals are convenient for Senegal and the OAU, as chairman of the OAU, President Abdou Diouf would accept such proposals.

So, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi came with his delegation and he discussed all his proposals with President Abdou Diouf. But he could not convince President Abdou Diouf on very many issues and this is why there was no joint communique signed by the two delegations, as observers point out. The other question observers are asking is whether Senegal and Libya will restore their diplomatic relations. In any case, from what we saw after all the proposals were made by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, one realizes that for the time being, it is not appropriate to restore diplomatic relations between the two countries. However, the dialogue is continuing. Cooperation between the two countries will continue, because one cannot be independent and act in an isolated manner. We need one another and I think that by discussing, the two countries may arrive at an agreement.

Before boarding his plane, Col al-Qadhdhafi answered some questions posed by the Senegalese Radio and Television Service. Let us listen to him.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President and leader of the Libyan revolution, you have just made your first official visit to Senegal. This is the time for a balance-sheet and in view of the personal significance you accord to your trip, may we know if you are satisfied with this visit, the reception accorded you, and the discussions in which you took part?

[Al-Qadhdhafi in Arabic with sentence by sentence translation into French] Our visit was crowned with success and my views and those of my brother Abdou Diouf were fully convergent on all the African and international issues. It is obvious that the positive results of this visit will have a positive repercussion on future cooperation between our two countries and on cooperation on the African Continent. We have laid the foundation for long-term bilateral strategic cooperation in all fields. This is in order to bring African unity and self-sufficiency that much closer to being realized.

Our two countries have a common Islamic and African culture as well as common objectives on the African Continent as far as the continent's total liberation from all the yokes of colonialism and racism is concerned. In a general sense, a new page has been opened in the relations between the two countries. (?I am grateful) to my brother President Abdou Diouf, his government, and the Senegalese people who are behind him and who have given me this great opportunity to visit my second country, Senegal.

[Reporter] Particularly concerning the problems of Chad and Western Sahara, may we know if Senegal and Libya have been able to harmonize their positions and agree on solutions?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We discussed at great length the Chadian issue and the southern African problem as well as other African problems such as Western Sahara and the Horn of Africa. We agreed that the Chadian issue is a purely African problem and that there is no right nor justification for a non-African party to intervene in a purely African problem. Interference by a non-African party in the Chadian problem will only complicate it and make it more dangerous. And the little foreign commitments in favor of Chad are only pretexts of neocolonialism. Interference by a non-African party in the Chadian issue amounts to contempt for the African community. As Africans, we have decided to resolve the Chadian problem among us without foreign interference.

Libya has decided to regard Hissien Habre and Goukouni as equals and to make its forces an intervention force. [as heard] Moreover, Libya expressed its preparedness to deal with Hissein Habre and Goukouni Oueddei as equals and to transform its forces into a peace-keeping force in order to make negotiations in Chad possible and to put a complete stop to the war. We will achieve peace and unity in Chad provided there is no foreign interference in the issue. And we warn that all foreign interference (?in the Chadian issue) will have catastrophic results difficult to assess. Libya is very much concerned with the Chadian issue [words indistinct]. This is because the relations between Libya and Chad are very old relations; there is an intertwinement

of the two countries demographically and (?culturally). There is intertwinement in all fields. And we are determined to realize peace very rapidly in Chad so that the Chadians may lay down their arms and direct their attention to their country's reconstruction and recovery.

I wish to express my fear concerning the element introduced by France, which has proposed a parallel inside Chad that appears almost like a border dividing Chad into two — it has been talking about the 16th parallel. (?I do not know) what this line represents nor if it constitutes a different border [words indistinct]. This is imbued with (?danger).

As for the Western Sahara, we discussed it at length and agreed on the need to organize a referendum on the issue.

[Reporter] Colonel, President Hissein Habre stated yesterday in Geneva that he was prepared to meet you. President Habre is the legitimate Chadian president. Are you prepared to receive him and to discuss concretely with him the Aozou Strip?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We are ready to receive him as one of the protagonists of the Chadian issue. As for the Aozou Strip, we will never allow anyone to talk about part of Libyan territory as we would not like to talk about the territories of the others.

[(Sidanta Alex)] You will soon hold talks with King Hassan II to try to convince him about the need to hold a referendum and about the need to hold a dialogue with the other party, the Polisario Front. (?What do you say about this?)

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We are doing our best to organize a referendum on this issue which concerns the two sides.

[Unidentified reporter] President Abdou Diouf, who is also the current OAU chairman, has just ended a visit to the Frontline States. Colonel, are you concerned about the South African issue. And what will you do to help the Frontline States to withstand the difficult situation in South Africa?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We also spoke about southern Africa and we made a positive analysis of President Abdou Diouf's visit. He is the first OAU chairman to make such a tour of the southern African countries and particularly to the Frontline States. Moreover, we may make the following observations on this very topic: First, the entire African Continent must pay its due tribute to the Frontline States in order to arm the political, and revolutionary organizations and to arm the people of Azania themselves. Second, there is the need for all of Africa to come to the side of the Frontline States in order to support them concretely against the racists. The third point is to intensify the boycott and the isolation of the racist South African regime. Africa must also stand against the European countries which support the racist South African regime and even take measures and sanctions against them.

[Unidentified reporter] Colonel, a last question. With regard to this just-ended visit, can one say that it marks a fresh start in relations between Libya and Senegal, and in your personal relations with President Abdou Diouf? Could we expect a resumption of diplomatic relations between Dakar and Tripoli?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We are here in Dakar, hand in hand, side by side. There is absolutely no separation, no reserve on either side. We are brothers. We need one another and our cooperation will be beneficial to our two peoples and to Africa. It is our enemies who always attempt to disrupt these relations. They plotted against us in the past, and were somehow successful, but now we have taken our revenge, and we have triumphed over our enemies. Our African will has prevailed, and our Muslim spirit as well; so here we are, hand in hand. Although we have age-old enemies, we must be vigilant in preventing the success of their plots against us. [applause]

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Report at MPLA-Labor Party Congress

MB031601 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0953 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Report of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee to the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress read by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda on 2 December — live]

[Excerpts] Comrade delegates, distinguished guests: The first extraordinary party congress was held at a moment of extraodinary historic importance marked by the sudden death, about 1 year earlier, of the late president, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, who was, is, and will continue to be the guide of the Angolan proletariat and the founder of the nation and the MPLA-Labor Party. I therefore invite the delegates to this congress and the esteemed guests to observe a moment of silence in memory of our dear President Agostinho Neto and all heroes who have died for the sacred cause of the Angolan revolution. Thank you.

The first extraordinary party congress was responsible for expanding the Central Committee membership and equipping it with worker and peasant blood, as well as assessing the reorganization of the party through the reform movement. The resolutions adopted by the highest echelon of our party under the terms of the report from the central committee, as well as our political and ideological work, the fundamental guidelines for economic and social development for the 1981-85 period, our defense and security work, and the improvement of the standard of living of the working masses all show the high degree of attention that was paid to the various problems put forward by the militant masses and the people in general.

Five years later, it is up to this second party congress to assess the activities carried out at all levels as well as to outline new guidelines that will determine our future actions.

Since the holding of the First Extraordinary MPLA-Labor Party Congress, the general situation in the People's Republic of Angola has undergone significant changes brought about by both internal and external factors, namely the increase in the racist aggression against our country. In addition to internal problems, such as the inadequate organization of various economic and social factors due to a lack of technical and managerial cadres with sufficient experience, it was necessary to replace the 1983 national plan with a comprehensive emergency plan in which emergency programs became prominent. Accordingly, the holding of a national conference was postponed and took the form of a preparatory conference for this second ordinary congress when it was held.

Our country's development in all fields of national life over the past 5 years has been seriously marked by war and the deterioration of the international economic situation. In August 1981, South African troops launched a large-scale invasion of southern Angola, and later carried out successive operations with a view to expanding the areas they occupied. They financed and equipped puppet and mercenary gangs and sent commando groups specialized in sabotage and terrorist attacks to various parts of the country. This escalation of aggression was aimed mainly at economic targets of strategic importance.

Considering defense as a priority in the context of the party and government tasks, the extraordinary party congress decided to mobilize all the Angolan people for the general popular defense and to strengthen the country's defensive capability. The consistent application of the principle of peaceful coexistence was a permanent aspect of our foreign policy in order to safeguard peace and security in our region and the world and to achieve cooperation and understanding among nations and peoples.

As a result of the just and logical application of the measures called for by the first extraordinary congress, the party (?steadily) strengthened its position as the leading force of society and the state. It improved its organization and upgraded its working method. The ideological debate, designed to ensure unity and cohesion within the party, was the focus of attention of the party leadership and members. Although it did not feature the expected dynamism in all echelons, this debate was in evidence during the first national party conference. During this conference, the militant masses (?stressed) the principle of democratic centralism and displayed a high degree of criticism and self-criticism over the adopted decisions and resolutions.

Thanks to the activities of the control commissions, it was possible to increase discipline and unity within party ranks. When the violation of party principles and rules became more evident, we did not hesitate to use the party statutes and rules on party sanctions to punish the transgressors and prevent the emergence of a new divisionism [fraccionismo] that would have had evil consequences for our lives. Such action was taken against [words indistinct] the authors of the painting [allusion unkown] and play [reference to play written by party members critical of Dos Santos] and the officials involved in the scandalous lawsuit No. (?107) of 1983 on the illegal traffic of diamonds. The firmness shown by the control commissions in the various cases could well contribute decisively to the struggle against unbecoming conduct by party members.

Comrade delegates, over the past 5 years the party, as the leading force of the entire society, was forced to take a number of measures and strengthen several tasks which should [words indistinct] have been carried out by the state organs.

Accordingly, [words indistinct] in 1981, (?in the context of discipline and control) the Political Bureau launched a general offensive against liberalism and disorganization to detect irregular situations and sabotage in enterprises, public services, and in the private and mixed sectors of the economy and to strengthen discipline, reestablish party and government authority in all sectors, and to improve the pace of the revolution. The secretariat of the central committee became the chief decisionmaking body of that offensive.

Although it did not attain the expected results, the offensive served to detect and solve countless incidents of disorganization, liberalism, incompetence, and nepotism, phenomena which are used by imprerialism and its internal and external agents and which could undermine the cohesion, unity, and resolve of party

and state organs, thus creating obstacles to the progress of the revolutionary process. The general offensive permitted the neutralization of a number of saboteurs of the revolutionary process, most of whom fled abroad thus cowardly escaping the people's justice.

Moreover, as a result of the extremely serious situation the country faced at the time in the political and military and economic and financial fields, in February 1983 the central committee adopted 11 emergency plans and instructed the secretariats of the central committee to directly support the party chairman in implementing the programs outlined by each one of the sectors; namely, coordinating the activities of the government members, technical cadres, and experts working for the state apparatus. Initially the adoption of some of the emergency programs had a great impact upon the workers, especially those programs dealing with trading in the countryside; food production and supply of consumer goods to residents, the armed forces, and security and defense organs; coffee production; and public health. However, due to poor coordination, the wide range of objectives, and the lack of the main financial and production indicators, some of the programs lost their initial impact.

In 1983, as a result of the application of strong measures in accordance with the guidelines from the party leadership on the one hand and the improvement in the international economic and financial situation on the other, the country began to emerge from the critical situation that it had faced. In order to maintain this trend, it is necessary that the party continue to guide all the people toward its objectives; namely, the struggle to neutralize our enemies and to strengthen the instruments of control in order to ensure the timely adoption of decisions and the assumption of responsibility for the errors that were made.

Dear Comrades, the struggle for the liberation of the working class has gone beyond the restricted boundaries of national territory, projecting itself over the wider struggle of the proletariat throughout the world. The unshakeable and firm solidarity that we have been able to show with struggles of peoples still under oppression clearly reveals the manner in which we put this principle into practice.

The internationalist aid that the Angolan people have received from the countries of the socialist community and the blood spilled by Angolans and Cubans on the battlefields in defense of the socialist revolution in this part of the world are living testimony to the ideals of Marx, Engels, and Lenin as seen in the application of the principle of proletarian internationalism. The Soviet Union and Cuba remain our main allies in the struggle for the preservation of our independence, the defense of territorial integrity, and the reconstruction of our fatherland. [applause]

In order to organize the party, it was necessary to embark on a wide-ranging reform movement through which, with the participation of the working masses, members of the liberation movement were selected, and workers who distinguished themselves in the productive sector were honored to join the organs of the vanguard party of the Angolan working class. The participation of workers in this broad movement permitted the first party members to be selected.

However, it is worth mentioning that the existence of several errors throughout this process resulted in some cases in which individuals with no qualities or who were indifferent to party activities joined the party. Moreover, other people who had dedicated the prime of their youth to the struggle of national independence were removed from the party.

During the first party growth campaign, which affected only 297 cells, 10,218 candidates joined the party. Of that number, 8,935 came from the party provincial committees, 1,029 from the armed forces, 165 from the Ministry of State Security, and 89 from the Ministry of the Interior. The results attained with this new growth campaign permitted the party membership to expand to 34,732, (?including 9,915) militants and 15,831 candidates, while the number of cells rose to 3,510. There are 62 party committees at work places. Of the total party members, 3,644 are women of whom 1,775 are militants and 1,879 candidates.

At present, the party has 34,732 members and their social or class condition is as follows: industrial workers — 26.4 percent; agricultural workers — 8.6 percent; (?peasant) — 23.0 percent; intellectuals and experts — 6.0 percent; employees — (?12.9) percent; officials — 21.9 percent; others — 1.2 percent.

The (?group age of the) membership of our party shows how young it is, namely: from 15 to 30 — 15 percent; from 31 to 40 — 34.0 percent; from 41 to 50 — 27 percent; over 50 — 18.0 percent; age unknown — 1.0 percent.

The party will ensure that all possibilities for training provided by the fraternal parties from the socialist countries are fully utilized by sending scholarship holders and probationers abroad to upgrade their training. Moreover, it is necessary to ideologically equip these people so that they may correctly understand the phenomena that emerge in all aspects of our development, as well as the phenomena of nature and society in general. [applause]

Therefore, the party, which is the vanguard of the working class and leading force of society as a whole, is responsible for the enormous task of guiding the mases in all fields and enlightening them politically and ideologically. Thus, the objectives of ideological work in the next 5 years must be the following: to see that the entire people have a firm attitude in defending the fatherland from the attacks of the South African racists and their Angolan puppets; to establish conscientious compliance with the revolutionary social order and vigilance against manifestations of internal and external reaction; to raise the economic awareness of the workers and the people as a whole and to see that they understand the economic shortcomings the country is facing; to encourage local initiatives to solve problems that require many resources and promote joint assistance in the solution of problems that demand collective effort; to strengthen the patriotic and internationalist awareness of the masses, particularly the youth; to study ways of heightening ideological work among the residents of the areas affected by enemy activity; to deepen the struggle against the vestiges of colonial society, namely tribalism, regionalism and elitism and the petty bourgeois situations and attitudes, such as contempt for the people and paternalism, nepotism, liberalism, and corruption; to fight against obscurantist and idealistic concepts; and to prepare the cadres ideologically [words indistinct].

The scientific analysis of religious phenomena has been a permanent aspect of all the funamdental documents of our party and our democratic and people's state. Based on the Marxist-Leninist concept of the world, the MPLA-Labor Party guarantees, however, respect for different religions and their places and objects of worship, provided that religious practice is not used to overtly or covertly oppose the ongoing revolutionary process. It has become necessary to conclude the study of the organization and influence of religion, as well as to (?make a profound assessment) so that it may permit an efficient control over religious activity and prevent the proliferation of [words indistinct] sects in our country, which, most of the time, under the guise of religious activity, hold counterrevolutionary designs.

Comrade delegates, distinguished guests, the experience of the past 5 years has shown us that we must invest mainly in Angolan cadres, their training and specialization. We must also see that they are are assigned to posts and provided with assistance. Foreign cooperation and the role played by foreign experts, in addition to the enormous expenditure of foreign currency that this entails, have not always permitted us to attain the expected goals; that is, the consolidation and development of our economy and the training of Angolan cadres. [applause] It must be pointed out that the costs involved in acquiring and using technical assistance have risen from 4.7 billion kwanzas in 1981 to 7.5 billion in 1982. Despite the adoption of a number of austerity measures in 1983, which resulted in expenditure falling to 5.4 billion kwanzas and a further reduction in 1984, the country's foreign exchange expenditure in this regard is still above 10 percent. [Words indistinct] We have also found that technical assistance absorbed about 80 percent of the expenditure and cooperation the remaining 20 percent.

[Words indistinct] the lack of control in the process of recruiting foreign workers, coupled with the lack of measures to use Angolans who have recently graduated in the country and abroad, mainly in the socialist countries, the delay providing these Angolans with jobs, [words indistinct] at labor centers and their integration into the local market under inadequate conditions, are situations that we experienced during this period and which failed to contribute to the advance of our revolution.

We must also assess these situations from a class standpoint and regard them as a broader phenomenon of the class struggle. Accordingly, on the one hand attention is not paid to Angolan cadress [words indistinct], thus creating an atmosphere of frustration and discontent, and on the other hand the recruitment of foreign experts is promoted. In doing so, we are not upholding the national interests nor defending the interests of the workers and peasants, but rather playing into the hands of the enemies of our fatherland. [applause] It is imperative that we put an end to this situation by creating mechanisms that permit not only the reduction of the foreign work force, but also a better integration and utilization of the cadres trained in Angola by providing them with better working conditions and studying the best ways of progressively solving their problems, that is, housing, consumer goods supply, transport, health, technical and scientific cooperation, and so on, in order to correct unjust situations and encourage national cadres and experts so that they [words indistinct] national reconstruction.

Concerning our foreign trade relations, the most common indicator utilized was the growth of the balance of payments which includes current income and expenditure resulting from import and export of goods and services. In 1981, the balance of payments had a record deficit of about 18.5 billion kwanzas. This deficit was reduced to about 7.2 billion kwanzas in 1982 and to about 1 billion kwanzas in 1983, due mainly to a decrease in the import of goods during those years. [Words indistinct] the import of services remained rather unchanged.

Meanwhile, as of 1984 it was possible to stabilize the foreign debt, which permitted an increase in the import of goods and enabled the resumption of economic activity in essential sectors and an improvement in the supply of consumer goods to the people. Nevertheless, the foreign deficit only increased to about 1.7 billion kwanzas in 1984, and is likely to stay at that amount this year. It was also possible to pay practically all the [words indistinct] debt, to renegotiate a great part of the debt on a medium and long-term basis, to reduce the (?costs) of servicing the debt in the past 5 years, and to substantially imcrease foreign currency reserves.

These domestic measures were decisive in improving our relations with the outside world because throughout the 5-year period, there was a continued deterioration in the price of our main export, oil, and an increase in the interest rates on the international market, thus hindering our access to credit and worsening repayment conditions.

In order to clearly understand the meaning of the drop in oil prices, which was at $38 per barrel at the time of the extraordinary congress, one needs only to say that had the average price of $35 per barrel been maintained, the country would have earned an extra 57 billion kwanzas, that is about $2 billion, with the same amount of exports. This amount was not earned due to a drop in the price of oil, and the loss of 5.5 billion kwanzas as a result of a drop in the price of diamonds, even taking into account the decrease in their production. This situation greatly reduced our production capacities and led to the suspension or postponement of many projects or programs that could have substantially improved the technical, material, and consumer goods supply.

The existing estimates indicate a decrease in the Gross National Product [GNP] in 1981 and 1983, and a slight increase in 1984. Even if the economic recovery is maintained in 1985, we will finish the 5-year period with a GNP slightly inferior to that of [words indistinct]. Since production during this period has not been increased, our per capita GNP for 1985 is expected to be about 90 percent of the GNP for 1981, despite the economic recovery attained in the past years.

The disruption in GNP growth in various sectors is worrisome. During the 5-year plan it was discovered that one of the sectors that has maintained a high growth rate, of 19 per cent per annum, was oil, thus making the national economy more dependent on its production and export. This is due to a decrease in production and export in most the other sectors. The oil sector comprises more than one third of the GNP and its export makes up more than 85 percent of the country's total exports.

Despite the statistical shortcomings, the existing indicators show considerable growth in several sectors, namely oil, energy, fisheries, contruction, and trade. Other sectors of fundamental importance for the well-being of the people such as agricultural mining, manufacturing, and tran. ort and communications, experienced successive drops in production.

In regard to the balance of trade, existing statistics confirm that after a drop in 1982, the exports increased in 1983 and again in 1984. Imports decreased drastically in 1982-1983 and increased in 1984. As a result of these strong fluctuations, it has been noticed that the foreign trade balance, which had been almost nonexistent in 1981 due to the great amount of imported goods, improved in 1982 and 1983 due to a drop in imports. It improved again in 1984 due to an increase in exports.

Although we cannot foresee an improvement in the prices of our main exports, the foreign and domestic financial situation is now better than it was 5 years ago. The experience gained in implementing emergency measures and the priority given to a number of objectives constitute positive factors. However, there are still organizational problems to be solved, and there is misunderstanding at various levels of the state apparatus and enterprises that needs to be overcome. We must outline the general plan of our development by introducing more efficient planning methods and avoiding (?details). We must strengthen our efforts to solve the main problems.

During this period, and due to objective reasons, it was impossible to implement the decision of the extraordinary congress to create the State Planning Committee and the Foreign Trade Bank. Progress in the material production and social sectors, which we shall deal with next, shows that in mose cases, the economic sector recovers with greater difficulty, requiring a longer period, than does the financial sector.

The creation of conditions for an austerity policy and the preparation of a miniplan on a medium-term basis, together with the necessary economic and financial measures, must be our main and immediate guidelines. Accordingly, the definition of the central objectives for the next 5 years is particularly important because we have to concentrate our efforts on their immediate solution. Taking into account the evaluation of specific situations, the guidelines already being formulated, the expected developments in the national and international situation, and the premises resulting from our socialist option, the priority objectives of the economic policy for the 1986-90 period must be the following: to give absolute priority to (?defense) requirements; to demand greater work and production efficiency in order to improve the supply of goods to the people as a precondition to ensure the process of economic and social stability; to give priority to economic relations with foreign countries and to strengthen exports as a determining factor in the stabilization of the national economy; to reorganize the economic guidelines in the context of [words indistinct] socialist planning and in the interests of the (?people as a whole); and to improve the management of the economy, namely applying efficient methods of [words indistinct].

The absolute priority of defense requirements is an imperative task [words indistinct] the inevitable upsurge of the aggressiveness of the imperialist forces, thus the pressing need to defend our independence and territorial integrity and to safeguard [words indistinct]. The volume of resources must be [words indistinct] dedicated to defense and security and will undoubtedly amount to more than one-third of the total expenditure of the state general budget. The defense and security forces must use these resources with greater efficiency [words indistinct] of their own expenditure.

We do not expect rapid solutions, but in the context of the economic policy for the next 5 years, we can improve many of the existing situations and create conditions for a less haphazard and more balanced development among sectors and regions. [applause]

Foreign Policy: The International Political Situation

Comrades and illustrious guests, the international political situation is currently characterized by a pronounced deterioration. This has been brought about by imperialism and the most conservative circles holding political sway in the majority of the Western powers, among them the United States, which has been pursuing a foreign policy of blackmail, threats, and confrontation. This U.S. has accomplished this through provoking an unprecedented increase in the arms race, creating incentives for pockets of tension and regional conflicts, and also by carrying out direct or indirect aggression against sovereign and independent states. It is also openly allied with the Zionist and racist regimes, with the objective of (?undermining) the national liberation movements which are internationally recognized.

The police and practices of imperialism tend to undermine peaceful coexistence among countries with different social and economic systems, and aim at preventing the peoples and nation from attaining their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence, and threatening international peace and security. History will show that the moments of crisis that imperialism [words indistinct] international relations, with the replacement of rights by force, the principle of peaceful coexistence by intolerance [words indistinct]. The general crisis of capitalism in the economic, social, and political spheres, which is inherent in all systems based on exploitation of man by man, has seriously struck not only the imperialist countries, but the world capitalist system as a whole. This has led to a crisis situation in international relations, in both the political and economic arenas.

At the international level, the situation is determined by the differences between the forces of social progress and reaction; the forces of liberation and oppression, tyranny, and exploitation; the forces of dialogue for peace and the forces of confrontation and war. However, the progressive forces [words indistinct] the imperialist states systematically violate the norms and principles of international law, which they coauthored, with the objective of preserving the privileged, dominant positions which they still retain in the present system of international relations.

The U.S. military buildup and the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe have contributed toward an increase in the arms race. The militarization of space [words indistinct] and the strategic philosophy of the so-called "star wars" supported by the current U.S. Administration, as well as the creation of new types of nuclear weapons, take up enormous quantities of [word indis-

tinct] resources, material, and manpower which could be better used to solve the current serious international economic problems, and to decrease the possibility of a nuclear conflict with unpredictable results.

The military collaboration of the NATO countries with the Zionist regime of Israel and racist South Africa has endowed these countries with a capacity for nuclear aggression which constitutes a serious threat to the existence of the independent countries in their respective regions. Through the proliferation of nuclear weapons, imperialism seeks to take the arms race to other parts of the globe.

Moreover, the attempt to interfere in the national liberation struggle [words indistinct] in a presumed East-West confrontation only seeks to thwart the people's aspirations for self-determination and independence, and to disguise the economic designs of imperialism. As a matter of fact, regional conflicts such as those in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the division of Korea, the Iran-Iraq conflict, the division of Cyprus, the Palestinian problem, the division of Lebanon, the Western Sahara conflict, Chad, and the occupation of East Timor are the consequences of imperialist intervention, be it in an indirect or direct manner. Aggression has increasinlgy become a weapon tearing away at international relations.

Military power has come first, relegating international law, which regulates relations among peoples, to a secondary position. And, I repeat, aggression has increasingly become a weapon tearing away at international relations. Imperialist military power has pushed the norms of international law into a secondary position. [applause]

In Central America, the United States took the shameful step of invading Grenada. The United States is now carrying out subversion against Nicaragua, and aggression against that country is imminent. At the same time, the United States is intervening in El Salvador on the side of the dictatorial regime that is repressing the people.

Thus, comrades, over the last 5 years the international situation has deteriorated at a dangerous rate due to renewed, belligerent activities emanating from the reactionary circles of international imperialism. These circles seek to maintain their social oppression of a number of regions, and recover lost status in others. They do this through conflict, creating a climate of intimidation.

To achieve their objectives, the reactionary forces do not hesitate to intensify the arms race, multiply pockets of tension and war, and increase their political interference in sovereign countries by illegally arming and financing subversive gangs, and even by invading and occupying independent countries.

The current complex international situation and the results of imperialism's aggressive policies are mirrored in southern Africa. After coming to power, the present U.S. Administration became the most faithful ally of the racist Pretoria regime, which carries out actions of undeclared aggression against the Frontline States, and has increased political, military, economic, and social destabilization in southern Africa, thus transforming this region into one of the most troubled and tense regions of the globe. The apartheid regime continues to survive in southern Africa despite being condemned by all mankind. The apartheid regime also continues to illegally occupy Namibia. Stimulated by the support [words indistinct] a member of the NATO aggressive bloc, it is not difficult to see that racist South Africa has become the faithful guardian of U.S. strategic interests in southern Africa.

The U.S. Administration's policies of constructive engagement and linkage [preceding word in English] have only led to an [words indistinct] the racist South African regime and the destabilization forces. [Passage indistinct].

The Frontline States have been invaded, occupied, and bombed, and aggression has been carried out against them by the racist forces [passage indistinct]. [applause]

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola has spared no efforts to find a peaceful, just, and honorable resolution to the conflict in this region. It has made these efforts through the OAU, the United Nations [words indistinct] with the United States and South Africa.

However, the lack of [words indistinct], duplicity, and bad faith [words indistinct]. It should also be noted that at a time when the (?armed bandits) [words indistinct] are paid in foreign currency by the South African racists [words indistinct] against the People's Republic of Angola, the U.S. Congress decided to repeal the Clark amendment, which prevented direct U.S. aid to the UNITA puppet gang. Also at a time when the Government of the People's Republic of Angola was preparing [words indistinct] and find a peaceful solution to the southern African problem, the racist regime sent special troops into Angola to destroy economic infrastructures of vital importance [words indistinct] U.S. interests.

Consistent with its principles, the People's Republic of Angola continues to express its solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa led by SWAPO and the ANC, respectively, in their just struggle for national liberation. [applause] Despite the suffering, and the sacrifices made by our people, we remain faithful to the already traditional principles of [words indistinct] national liberation and unwavering aid to the peoples struggling for self-determination and independence. [applause]

However, support for the just struggle of the Namibian and South African people is the duty of the international community as a whole, and thus it is imperative that general measures be implemented to force racist South Africa to conform with international law and force the application of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 for the independence of Namibia and other UN resolutions which aim at restoring peace, and stability in southern Africa. [applause]

As a universal organization that seeks to preserve international peace and security, the United Nations must disapprove of the conflcit in southern Africa. However, the efficiency of the United Nations in dealing with the southern African situation has been sabotaged by the actions of a number of Western countries, particularly the United Stataes. The United States in the Security Council has impeded sanctions as prescribed in Chapter Seven of the UN Charter.

It is my duty to note the increasing number of Western countries that have unilaterally adopted economic sanctions against the apartheid regime. The OAU and the Nonaligned Movement maintain their unwavering support for the cause of the Namibian and South African peoples, and support the Frontline States which are the targets of aggression by the racist Pretoria regime.

Dear Comrades, throughout all these years, or country has judiciously observed the foreign policy principles defined by the party. As a matter of fact, we have been developing important efforts for the establishment and maintenance of diplomatic relations with the countries of the world based on the principles of the UN Charter, the OAU Charter, and the policy of nonalignment.

We have been strengthening our ties of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, the progressive peoples of the world, and the African countries. We have been carrying out an unceasing struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order [words indistinct] and we have been working for the strengthening of peace, freedom, independence, and [words indistinct]. For 5 years now, our diplomatic efforts have centered on [words indistinct] with the primary objective of securing the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola, which they have occupied since 1981, and [words indistinct] for the establishment of a lasting peace in this region.

Our party's positions have always been clea honest, and in accordance with [words indistinct] the United Nations. [Words indistinnct] the unconditional withdrawal of the South African forces occupying a portion of Angolan territory, the immediate application of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 for the true independence of Namibia, and the cessation of South African aggression agaisnt Angola, as well as all its logistic support for the UNITA puppet gang. [applause] [Passage indistinct].

The South African Government showed no interest in holding talks with the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique, or other southern African countries to try to break its diplomatic isolation, and avoided negotiations or acceptance of measures that would grant it a legitimacy that the apartheid regime does not have.

Consistently supported by the U.S. Government, the Pretoria regime has continued to carry out unjustified aggression against neighboring countries. The People's Republic of Angola is deeply aware of the complexity of the international situation and its effects on southern Africa. Angola has always shown openness to sincere and constructive dialogue, peaceful solutions, and the search for just solutions to the problems with which we are confronted. [Passage indistinct]. [applause]

Dear comrades, to achieve our objectives, we carried out several diplomatic activities to demonstrate the justness of our policies and objectives and to publicize the achievements of our revolution and the consequences of the acts of aggression of which we are victims. In this context, the president of the People's Republic of Angola visited over 20 countries on official visits and to take part in high-level meetings. During the same period, a number of foreign delegations at the party, government, and nongovernment levels visited Angola. Our country took part in a number of international conferences and organized regional and international meetings and forums.

The just application of the principles regulating our foreign policy as well activities carried out in this field during the last 5 years contributed to the stand of the People's Republic of Angola at the international level, thus further reinforcing the respect, admiration, and prestige won by the Angolan people who continue to wage a courageous struggle for the defense of their sovereignty and territorial integrity. [applause]

The establishment of diplomatic relations with Senagal, China, Morocco, Suriname, and Peru during this period has demonstrated the constructiveness of our activity at the international level.

Moreover, during these last 5 years, our diplomatic representations abroad increased from (?18) to 22, while the states accredited to our country increased from 44 to 51. Measures were also taken to improve the awareness, particularly in Western countries, of our national reality and expand our economic relations on the basis of mutual advantage. In this context, we decided to join the Lome Convention III, which links the EEC member-countries to the African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries.

In southern Africa, we consolidated and deepened relations of good-neighborliness and understanding with other countries, and strengthened relations of cooperation with SADCC countries as well as reinforced common initiatives with the Frontline States.

The People's Republic of Angola has benefitted from aid and assistance by nongovernment organizations and UN specialized agencies particularly the UNDP, UNICEF, (?OECD), WFP, UNESCO, ILO, WHO, etc. Also worth mentioning is the assistance which is rendered to our country by development agencies from Nordic countries and the Netherlands. [Passage indistinct].

KUP Criticizes Speech

EA041420 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0609 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 4 Dec — The first day of the MPLA Congress failed due to disorganisation and a speech that was monotonous and instigated violence.

Due to an energy failure, President Eduardo dos Santos was forced to suspend his speech and had to send the delegates for lunch without any explanations.

The proceedings were continued in the afternoon.

By and large, Eduardo dos Santos' speech was characterised by nervousness, attacks on government organs, and constant complaints, revealing the deadlock existing in the MPLA regime.

All was turned to violence without a margin for peace and national reconciliation.

MOZAMBIQUE

Rebels Reportedly Kill 85 Zimbabwean Soldiers

AU041351 Paris AFP in English 1345 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Lisbon, Dec 4 (AFP) — Mozambican rebels today claimed to have killed at least 85 Zimbabwean soldiers in a major offensive against joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean anti-insurgency forces in the center of the country.

A communique released here by the rebel Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) said the Zimbabwean troops died Monday when guerrillas captured the town of Vila de Sena, in the central province of Manica.

It was two Mozambican Government battalions and a Zimbabwean battalion stationed in the town had been forced to flee.

A "large number" of Mozambican soldiers also died in the assault, it said.

Zimbabwe has sent about 10,000 troops to help the Maputo government fight the South African-backed MNR insurgency and to guard vital oil pipeline and railway links between Zimbabwe and the Mozambican port of Beira.

Today's statement added that MNR forces had also captured the town of Tica, about 70 kilometers (45 miles) west of Beira in Sofala Province.

According to the statement, MNR units had also surrounded the government's main army base in the center of the country at Vila Machado, where a large number of Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops are stationed.

It said the MNR actions were part of a major nationwide offensive, baptised "Lion-85", which it said was launched November 15 and involved more than 22,000 guerrillas.

Armed Forces Reportedly Kill 43 'Armed Bandits'

MB040619 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] In the Angonia district of Tete Province between January and November this year, the Mozambique Armed Forces killed 43 armed bandits and captured a variety of war material.

This was disclosed by the commander of the 2d Infantry Battalion in an interview with Radio Mozambique.

Of the bandits killed, 16 formed part of a group intercepted by our troops as they attempted to attack the headquarters of the Angonia Agricultural and Industrial Complex, CAIA.

As they fled, the bandits set several tractors and vehicles alight in the (Mapanja) sector of the complex, in addition to four water pumps.

NAMIBIA

Cabinet To Consider Extending Amnesty Offer

MB040715 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The director of amnesty in South-West Africa/Namibia, Mr (Gerhard Lawrence), says the cabinet is soon to consider a proposal to extend the amnesty offer for a further 6 months. He said that at the moment applications are being considered from people living in Caprivi, Ovambo, and Windhoek. Since 1980, when the offer was first made, more than 170 fugitives have made use of it.

SOUTH AFRICA

Heunis on New Black Property Rights Policy

MB041801 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The government has announced that black South African citizens are to get unconditional property rights in black residential areas. The announcement has far-reaching implications for the concept of influx control, and will mean that Section 10 rights will no longer be a prerequisite for property rights for blacks.

[Begin video] [Correspondent Riaan Nel] Mr Heunis made the announcement at the end of a comprehensive tour of Greater Soweto which included discussion with a number of black leaders. At a news conference he explained the implications of the announcement.

[Heunis] I believe that this would have very serious implications for home ownership of these communities. I believe that because of this decision more people than now would be prepared to acquire their own homes. More financial institutions will be prepared to advance loans to potential buyers of these houses.

[Nel] Mr Heunis was asked what effect Section 10 rights would have on potential property owners.

[Heunis] In those areas where the 99-year lease of rights have been approved, people will now be able to acquire freehold rights. The occupation and ownership, naturally, are [word indistinct], but I have also said that people that are South African citizens, or if they are not, but they are legally present in terms of certificates issued by the Department of Internal Affairs, to be legally present in South Africa will also be able to occupy their houses.

[Nel] The visit by Mr Heunis to Soweto today was his first since he took over responsibility for black local government. The program started this morning with discussions between Mr Heunis and the mayors of Soweto, Diepmeadow, and Dobsonville lasting about 45 minutes. Accompanied by the three mayors and other councillors, Mr Heunis then went on a bus tour of greater Soweto. During a visit to the upper class area of Pimville, the minister got a warm and friendly welcome from a number of small children playing in a local park. A few friendly words were

exchanged before the group spontaneously sang their favorite song to the minister. Later in Orlando West there was great excitement in the media bus when Mr Heunis paid a surprise visit to the house of Bishop Tutu. Mr Heunis indicated that he would like to have an informal chat with the bishop. Unfortunately Bishop Tutu and his family were not home. Mr Heunis, nevertheless, took the opportunity to speak to some of the residents in the area. On a question about the pass law system, he said the system as we know it today would be something of the past by July next year. [end video]

Further on Heunis Statement

MB050556 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0552 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 5, SAPA — Blacks who live in areas where they qualify for 99-year leasehold rights will now automatically get freehold title, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced yesterday, the *SOWETAN* reports.

Mr Heunis said the government decided this on Tuesday and he hoped to have the legislation passed when parliament resumed next year.

Mr Heunis was speaking at a press conference at Florida, near Roodepoort, after a tour of greater Soweto. He held discussions with the three mayors, Mr Edward Kunen, of Soweto, Mr Steve Nkatlo, of Dobsonville and Mr Joseph Mahuhushi of Diepmeadow.

Mr Heunis said the announcement would have serious implications for home ownership as more and more people would be able to acquire homes. Financial institutions and the private sector, as well as employers would now be able to help the community.

"The new legislation will not in any way affect the Section 10 rights of individuals for them to qualify for the freehold title. Anyone who is a citizen of South Africa or is legally present in terms of the immigration laws can now buy land," Mr Heunis said.

He said to qualify people would be:

— Citizens of South Africa;

— Those in the non-independent states because they are regarded as South African citizens; and

— Those who lost their citizenship through the independence of the national states would also be able to get freehold title after negotiations with those countries.

On the visit to greater Soweto, he said several things surprised him. These included:

— The tranquility in the townships;

— The progress made since his last visit and the progress and changes for the better;

— The involvement of councillors in improving the quality of life; and

— The involvement of companies who assist their employers to buy houses under the 99-year leasehold scheme.

A hand grenade explosion in Soweto during Mr Heunis' visit could in no way be linked to the visit, police said. A hand grenade was thrown at a patrolling army vehicle in Soweto early yesterday morning and exploded without causing any injuries, a police spokesman said.

Mr Heunis and senior officials of his department were making a goodwill visit to various local authorities in Soweto.

Heunis Explains Policy

MB051234 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1229 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 5, SAPA — Blacks who are South African citizens or legal immigrants can acquire freehold rights in any proclaimed black township without having to prove their legal presence, according to a government statement released today, which said the measure was part of a new urbanisation policy.

Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, said in the statement that the freehold announcement he made in Soweto yesterday was related to the government's plans for "orderly urbanisation."

"It must be emphasised that the matter will be dealt with as speedily as possible and that it is the aim to put the necessary legislation through parliament in the first half of the 1986 parliamentary session."

Explaining the implications of the announcement, whereby freehold replaces the system of 99-year leasehold, Mr Heunis said:

"The cabinet decision implies that any black person who is a South African citizen or a legal immigrant will be able to acquire property (freehold) in all black townships where the 99-year leasehold system is applicable without the requirement of legal presence being put for the acquisition of such freehold."

In the past, 99-year leasehold rights were granted to blacks who qualified under the provisions of Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. Section 10 required property buyers to have been born in an urban area or to have resided there for up to 15 years.

Mr Heunis used three examples to explain the implications of freehold:

"...A person who at present finds himself in Soweto and who is able to buy a house, will be able to occupy that house legally.

"An inhabitant of Lebowa who is able to afford the purchase of a plot or house in Tembisa (on the East Rand), can do so and he and his family will be able to occupy the house or premises.

"An illegal immigrant from Mozambique, who is therefore not a South African citizen, will not acquire any rights in terms of the announcement."

Mr Heunis did not deal specifically with the position of citizens of the independent homelands of Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

Mr Heunis said that due to the shortage of land in black areas, the freehold measures would not immediately improve the black property market, but added that the government was giving urgent attention to providing additional land.

Referring to the government's investigation into the problem of urbanisation, which is expected to replace the present influx control laws, Mr Heunis said:

"The investigation into the problem of urbanisation is being conducted on a continuous basis and the announcement of yesterday must be judged against this background.

"Related matters, such as encouraging urbanisation outside the existing metropolitan areas as well, will form part of this strategy."

A total of 360,000 houses and plots were at present available for sale, Mr Heunis said.

He added that 38,000 houses and 43,000 plots had so far been sold under leasehold, while 90,000 houses had been sold under the old "home ownership scheme," which gave a buyer ownership of a home but not of the land.

Malan Says Angola Wants RSA Raids on SWAPO

MB051103 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1045 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 5, SAPA — The Angolan Government did not want South Africa's hot-pursuit and follow-up operations against SWAPO guerillas in southern Angola to cease, the minister of defence, Gen Magnus Malan, said today.

If SWAPO was prevented from using their territory, and South African military action ceased, then "the Luanda government would be forced to credit the multimillion rand war damages it suffers to the real reason, namely the civil war in its country," he said in a statement in Pretoria.

Gen Malan was responding to recent reports on a United Nations Investigating Commission's visit to Angola and its conclusion that South Africa was responsible for over 30 million U.S. dollars damage suffered in the war-torn southern part of the country, in that it had helped UNITA rebels fight off an offensive mounted by Angolan Government forces.

The minsiter said he deemed it "necessary to place certain facts about the situation in that country into perspective."

It was common knowledge the UN was not well-disposed towards South Africa and it could therefore have been expected Angola would have exploited this situation to the maximum, as it had in fact done.

"Angola is gripped in the stranglehold of a comprehensive rebellion in which the government forces cannot shape up to the western-orientated UNITA movement without Russian-Cuban support. UNITA evidently occupies and controls large parts of Angola while carrying out guerrilla actions in all that country's provinces. Angola has always tried to explain away this inability to solve its own situation by laying it at the door of South African aggression," Gen Malan said.

He emphasised that "although South Africa's sympathies lie with the pro-Western forces for obvious reasons, it is not looking for trouble with its Marxist neighbour."

South Africa acted against "SWAPO terrorists" who were "stealthily accommodated by Angola for actions against SWA/Namibia.

"If Angola is searching for peace in this sub-continent, then the solution is easy ... all Angola has to do is prevent all SWAPO terrorists from using their territory," Gen Malan said.

But, "it is unlikely that Angola would take such a step because it would mean South Africa would no longer carry out hot-pursuit and follow-up operations in Angola. The Luanda government would be forced to credit the multimillion rand war damages it suffers to the real reason, namely the civil war in its country," he said.

Le Grange Denies Children Under 16 Being Held

MB031919 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1904 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 3, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, today disputed a privately-placed advertisement in the *CAPE TIMES* last week that said it was believed children aged eight to 16 were being held in terms of emergency regulations.

The advertisement, placed by Mr Anwar Ismail of Wyberg, was headlined "Request for the Release of Children Under the Age of 16 Years Being Detained".

It said that "on behalf of and after consultation with detainees at Victor Verster Prison", and "believing that children aged eight to 16 years have been detained since the state of emergency, (I) make the following request:

"That all children under the age of 16 be released; that in the interim they be handled according to the provisions of the Children's Act; that they therefore be granted physical contact with parents through social workers, release into the custody of parents (and) special treatment regarding diet, general health, visits, recreation and education."

He said the prison had been "visited by Judges Munnik and Friedman where this urgent matter was raised."

In Mr le Grange's reply, which was telexed to the *CAPE TIMES* today, he said:

"In an advertisement in the *CAPE TIMES* of 30 November, 1985, it is requested that children under the age of 16 years should be released.

"The advertisement claims that children aged eight to 16 years were being held since the state of emergency and it no doubt led its readers to believe that it could indeed be true.

"I would like to point out that only one 15-year-old youth was at the time of the advertisement in custody in terms of the emergency regulation and has since been released.

"Children under the age of 16 who were being held prior to the advertisement had long been released following requests made to me by Judges Munnik and Friedman."

Urban Councils Official Welcomes Lifting of Emergency

MB041235 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The vice president of the Urban Councils Association, Mr Tom Boya, was welcomed the move by the state president to lift the state of emergency in eight magisterial districts which was announced yesterday. Mr Boya told the SABC today it would be a good thing if the state of emergency could also be lifted in other districts. This would result in the stabilization so necessary in South Africa.

Mr Boya called on people to act responsibly in districts where the emergency had been lifted, and to stop throwing stones and setting buildings alight.

Further on Reports of Police Influencing Judges

MB041154 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] There has been a new development in the row over Durban's magistrates and prosecutors, who had allegedly attended controversial security police unrest briefings. Carmel Rickard has more:

[Rickard] The latest move is an announcement by the minister of justice, Kobie Coetsee, that magistrates will not be required to attend these briefings. He is referring to a meeting held earlier this month, attended by magistrates and prosecutors, at which a senior security police officer gave what was described by the police as a briefing on the unrest in South Africa. The audience was shown film clips, some of which were described as particularly gruesome. Prosecutors also said they were told the UDF [United Democratic Front] and ANC were behind the current unrest. There was an outcry from legal experts who said the impartiality of magistrates could be jeopardized. Now, according to this afternoon's *DAILY NEWS*, the minister has said magistrates will not be involved in any briefings which could influence them in the exercise of their official functions.

Police Break Up Church Vigils Held for Detainees

Boesak Service Dispersed

MB050609 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1149 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 4, SAPA — Police last night fired teargas into the grounds of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk [Dutch Reform Mission Church] in Bellville South and arrested a 16-year-old youth after a prayer service for detainees addressed by Dr Allan Boesak.

Minutes after the teargas was fired, a policemen who was with troops on the back of a Casspir allegedly scattered stones in the road outside the church, and a police officer allegedly claimed the stones had been thrown at the Casspir.

At the Wembley Roadhouse in Athlone, people were apparently sjambokked and the area was blanketted in teargas after police moved through the streets allegedly ripping candles out of the hands of residents holding a candle-light vigil for detainees. Two young people were allegedly picked up by police and taken away in the back of a Casspir.

At 10.45 pm, members of the security forces in an army hippo allegedly fired teargas into a crowd of about 50 people after the hippo was trapped by about 40 hooting cars. As the hippo tried to move out, stones and bottles were hurled at it.

Police reinforcements in a Casspir then moved in and at least 20 teargas canisters were allegedly fired into fleeing crowds and and at patrons waiting for service at the roadhouse.

Every time a Casspir moved into the area, a cacophony of hooting cars and burglar alarms started up, and residents screamed abuse at the police. It is believed that police searched several drivers of cars parked in the roadhouse parking lot.

By 11 pm, the area was blanketed in teargas, and unconfirmed reports were received that one person had been shot and wounded and taken to a private doctor.

A white student who was walking down Belgravia Road, Athlone, with a candle in his hand was allegedly sjambokked. It is believed that at least two whites, who said they were there to "show solidarity," were also sjambokked.

In Bellville South, about 700 people who attended a candle-light service for detainees — many of them elderly people and young children, including several babies in arms — fled back into the church after teargas was allegedly fired from the police Casspir.

They emerged after the service softly singing "We Shall Overcome," and as the first people left the church and entered the church grounds, two reports were allegedly heard in rapid succession. No warning was apparently issued by the police.

It is believed that teargas flooded into the courtyard and into the church, as the screaming and crying congregation ran with eyes streaming.

Mr Riaan Baron, 16 — who was released from two weeks detention on November 19 and who his mother said "suffered from a nervous condition" — was arrested outside the church, witnesses said. Several witnesses said he was shot in the chest, but police tonight denied this.

Dr Boesak said later that "the South African police behaved themselves like pigs. My church council will meet about this urgently and demand an explanation. They have no respect for the church, they have no respect for God."

During the service Dr Boesak called on the congregation not to celebrate Christmas this year.

"This is no time for hollow shouting of merry Christmas, the waving of wine bottles. This is not a time for parties and spending sprees.

"We can only celebrate Christmas this year ... in a spirit of mourning, mindful of the sadness and tragedy which has this country in its grip."

A car was burnt out in Manenberg late last night.

A police spokesman for the Western Cape, Lt Attie Laubescher, said tonight "at about 10 pm tonight, about 200 people gathered outside Rev Allan Boesak's church in Bellville South.

"Police asked them to disperse. The majority did. Police then warned the rest who were standing around and then used teargas to disperse them. One male was detained, and later released when it was learned that he was mentally handicapped. There was no shooting at the scene."

Boesak Demands Botha Answer

MB051020 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1015 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 5, SAPA — Dr Allan Boesak demanded today to know whether the government had "decided to wage war" on the Christian Church after police fired teargas at members of his congregation leaving the church in Bellville South after a service.

"Not even in Russia do people get teargassed for going to church," he said in an interview. "I want an answer from the state president and the minister of law and order."

Dr Boesak said several members of his church council were willing to swear under oath that they had seen policemen throwing stones out of a Casspir onto the road outside the church, "manufacturing evidence."

The church council met today to discuss the matter and was taking legal advice. If there was "any possibility" that they could lay a charge, they would.

Dr Boesak said, however, that his attorneys felt they did not have much chance because of the indemnity granted security forces under the emergency regulations.

"Why is it a crime to light a candle?" he asked, referring to the increasing number of candlelight vigils being held in certain areas of the Cape. We teach our children that it symbolises hope and love. This has been a Christian tradition since the beginning of Christian Church.

"Last week they (the police) violated a mosque. This week they violated my church. We are having our normal, annual carols by candlelight service on Sunday night and we won't cancel it. I dare the police to be present.

"Must I tell my congregation to bring guns and clubs to protect themselves from the police? To whom must I appeal to protect my people from the police when they come to church?"

Dr Boesak said he had still been at the pulpit in his robes when the first group of people began leaving the church.

"I heard screaming and the people ran back inside in utter panic. A Casspir and a yellow police van were parked outside and teargas had been fired into the church grounds."

Church Demands Explanation

MB051302 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1300 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Dec 5, SAPA — The church council of Dr Allan Boesak's Bellville South parish has insisted that the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, say whether the government "has declared war" on the Christian Church. In a telex to Mr le Grange the council has also asked whether burning candles at Christmas is illegal.

Their "demand" for answers follows an incident last night when police fired teargas at members of the Dr Boesak's congregation after a candlelight service. Earlier today, Dr Boesak said in an interview: "Not even in Russia do people get teargassed for going to church."

In the telex, the church council said that if burning candles was not illegal, why police intimidated, arrested and assaulted people who did so at church services. If it was not illegal, Mr le Grange had to give a public assurance and also publicly order the police not to intimidate churchgoers.

"We demand the public assurance that the Christian Church of South Africa may carry on its work and that believers may carry on with their worship without being threatened by your police." The council wants a reply from Mr le Grange before Saturday "in order to guarantee the safety of people at church services." The church council said it dismissed as "a blatant lie" a police statement that an order to disperse had been given.

Other Vigils Dispersed

MB050617 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1008 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Dec 4, SAPA — Callers from townships all over the peninsula claimed tonight that police were breaking

up candlelight vigils by entering householder's premises and either ordering then to put out the candles or taking them away. One caller from Mitchells Plain said police had smashed a candle held by her elderly mother into her face, injuring her and setting fire to her blouse. However, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher said tonight police were carrying out "normal crime prevention patrols throughout the peninsula" and not breaking up candlelight vigils.

Anonymous calls saying police had broken up candlelight vigils were also received from Wyberg, Grassy Park, and Manenberg. The relief centre also reported receiving calls from people in Lavender Hill, Rocklands and Westridge in Mitchells Plain and Bonteheuvel, complaining about police breaking up vigils.

Police Report 10 Arrested

MB050705 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0655 GMT
5 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Dec 5, SAPA — Security forces arrested 10 people — including a 15-year-old girl — at a candlelight vigil in Wynberg, Cape, last night, eyewitnesses said.

Vigils are being held every Wednesday in an increasing number of Peninsula residential areas. Police and troops arrived in several vehicles soon after 8 pm at a Wynberg cinema where several hundred men, women and children lined the road outside the theatre bearing candles.

While armed soldiers lined the opposite side of the road, police with sjamboks barred the entrance to the cinema, preventing about 50 people viewing an exhibition inside from leaving. Other police then ordered those standing outside to disperse and put out their candles. They then arrested several people.

The evening's programme was organised by the Athlone central region of the Western Cape Teachers Union (WECTU) to raise funds for teachers recently suspended or dismissed.

A police spokesman said a group outside the cinema was told by police they were attending an illegal gathering. When they failed to leave, 10 people were arrested, six males and four females. They were being held under emergency regulations.

Winnie Mandela Admitted to Johannesburg Hospital

MB051110 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1059 GMT
5 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 5, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela — who was admitted to a Johannesburg clinic last night — was "extremely tired" but not in any serious condition, clinic sources said today. Mrs Mandela's lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, told SAPA last night the jailed African National Congress leader's wife had "Not been feeling too well recently," and had gone into the clinic on the advice of her family physician. Clinic sources said today Mrs Mandela could be discharged before or on the weekend. Mr Ayob said last night he did not know when she would be discharged but "it should not be more than a few days."

"She is extremely tired and needs a rest. She is not in any serious condition. The clinic will not be issuing any formal health reports about her. She's here to relax. If we were to start issuing reports, we and Mrs Mandela would have to contend with hoardes of people which is just what we have to avoid," a clinic source said today.

Staff at the clinic have been instructed not to discuss Mrs Mandela with the press.

Police Report Unrest Situation, Arrests, Arson

4 Dec Evening Report

MB041639 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1637 GMT
4 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Dec 4, SAPA — Following is the SAP 7 pm "unrest report":

The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:

At Guguletu, in the Western Cape, three private vehicles were set on fire and extensively damaged. In the same area, SAP members were stoned. They dispersed their attackers with shotgun fire, wounding 3 black men.

In the black residential area near Victoria West, in the South-Western Cape, a private home was petrol-bombed. Three men and three women were injured in the ensuing blaze. Police arrested 15 men and 13 women in connection with this incident.

In Soweto (WWR), a hand grenade was hurled at an SADF vehicle. Three black men were arrested in connection with this incident. The explosion did not cause any damage or injury.

5 Dec Morning Report

MB050718 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0701 GMT
5 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Dec 5, SAPA — Following is police situation report on unrest overnight. Issued by the public relations division of the SAP.

The majority of unrest incidents occurred in the Western Cape yesterday evening and consisted mainly of stone and petrol bomb throwing.

Isolated incidents occurred on the East Rand, Eastern Transvaal, Pretoria and Boland.

Illegal gatherings, stone throwing and petrol bomb throwing occurred in most of the coloured residential areas in the Western Cape, causing a fair amount of damage to private vehicles. The police on occasions fired tear smoke to disperse stone-throwing crowds. A total of 24 persons — 20 Coloureds, two whites and one black man — were arrested.

At Athlone a coloured man was slightly injured when police fired birdshot at a group of stonethrowers. In two other incidents in

this area, SA Transport Services police twice fired shots at groups of Coloureds stoning their vehicles. Shots were also once fired at them. In the one incident, nine persons were slightly wounded and after receiving medical treatment, arrested. The nine persons mentioned here are included in the total of 24 persons arrested.

At Mamelodi near Pretoria a black woman was slightly wounded when the police fired birdshot to disperse a large stone-throwing group.

Man Shot in Cape Flats

MB041948 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1947 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 4, SAPA — An adult man was fatally injured, five people wounded and a youth arrested in two separate incidents of stoning on the Cape Flats yesterday and this morning. An adult man was wounded in the neck, a youth was wounded in the buttocks and a second youth arrested when police fired birdshot at group of people stoning them late yesterday afternoon.

The shooting occurred at 6.20 pm, when two members of the police reaction unit who were patrolling in Stocks Road, Philippi, were stoned by a group of between 30 and 50 people.

Two rounds of birdshot were fired by the police, hitting an adult in the head and neck and a 13-year-old youth in the buttocks. Police also arrested a 14-year-old youth.

A police liaison officer for the Western Province, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, today said the wounded man and youth were taken to the Groote Schuur Hospital where the man later died of his wounds. The boy was in a satisfactory condition, he said.

Early this morning, three people were injured by birdshot when police opned fire on a crowd stoning their vehicle in Guguletu at 4 am. Lieutenant Attie Laubscher today said a police patrol van, with two policemen, had gone to investigate a vehicle buring.

On arrival at the scene a group of about 50 people began to stone the police vehicle and the wo policemen fired several rounds of birdshot wounding a 16-year-old and an 18-year-old youth and a 30-year-old man who were all admitted to the Tygerberg hospital where they were being treated under police guard.

1 Killed in Township

MB042025 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2023 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 4, SAPA — One man was shot dead and another arrested when police opened fire with birdshot at a group of people stoning them in the Knysna Township Bongani yesterday morning.

A police liaison officer for the South Western Districts, Major Eddie Snyman, today said the Knysna police had received a phone call early that morning to warn them to stay out of the township or be killed. Shortly before 10 am they received a call for assistance from a shopkeeper who said a group of Rastafarians had threatened to burn his shop. When a contingent of policemen entered the township they came upon a group of Rastafarians who entered a house from where they stoned the police.

Police threw a tearsmoke grenade into the building and arrested five men as they rushed outside. However two men climbed onto the roof from where they continued to stone the police and some birdshot was fired at them that killed one man and wounded another aged 27.

Security Forces in Guguletu

MB051319 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] A police official has reversed an earlier police report concerning a security force swoop in Khayelitsha in the Cape. Instead the official has confirmed that security forces had been deployed in large numbers in the KTC area of Guguletu, Cape Town. Earlier a police liaison officer had said troops and police had entered Khayelitsha on a so-called clean-up operation. This report was, however, incorrect.

Commentary Says COSATU Seeks To Further ANC Aims

MB041233 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] At its founding meeting in Durban at the weekend the new Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, left little doubt that its objectives are centred on the political rather than the labor field.

Mr Elijah Barayi, the president of the federation — an affiliation of 34 unions with 450,000 paid-up members — made it clear that COSATU would strive to fill the vacuum created by the banning of the African National Congress.

Among the banners greeting delegates was one from the United Democratic Front [UDF] pledging support for COSATU. From Mr Barayi's remarks, it is clear that this is no coincidence, the same objective that the UDF is advancing in the socio-political sphere, is to be promoted by COSATU in the labor filed — to make South Africa ungovernable.

While Mr Barayi states that he has no particular communistic leanings, it is clear that COSATU's aim is to build a socialist South Africa — the stated aim of the ANC. This is clear from his exposition of the federation's aims and objectives.

Addressing those present as "comrades", he said COSATU would work for the nationalisation of the mines and other major industries. The ultimate aim, he said, was a socialistic South Africa, with equal sharing of the country's wealth. His not very modest demands are similar indeed to those of the UDF.

They include that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, should resign and his position filled by what he called "the right people, like Nelson Mandela." Further demands were the release of Mandela, the withdrawal of security forces from black townships, and the dismantling of apartheid within 6 months.

Mr Barayi favors civil disobedience if these demands are not met — again reminiscent of UDF tactics.

COSATU, he says, will not concentrate only on wages but also on conditions in the townships and on politics. Boycotts and stayaways will become the pattern of action in the future. COSATU is also totally in favor of disinvestment, irrespective of how this will affect black South Africans.

It is significant that the founding meeting of COSATU was held in Natal, the power base of Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement.

Because the Zulu leader can claim the largest proven support among South African blacks, opposes violence and confrontation politics, and has unconditionally rejected sanctions and disinvestment, he is obviously regarded as a serious threat to the new federation of unions.

At the rally, Mr Barayi lashed out at black leaders who oppose disinvestment during overseas visits. Chief Buthelezi has responded by branding COSATU as a new ANC front organization.

The functions which give a trade union the right of existence — negotiating better conditions of service, higher wages, and a fairer dispensation for its members — will obviously take second place in COSATU.

This organisation, with its declared aim of standing in for the ANC is, under the guise of a trade union movement, intent on furthering the aims of a banned organisation, namely to make the country ungovernable. The question is whether it can be allowed to do so.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB050812 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

COSATU Formation

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English comments on the formation of the Congress of South African Trade Unions COSATU and says: "In the absence of political rights for blacks, the Black trade unions are intent on posing a political challenge to the existing order." It adds, "Until Blacks are brought into the political dispensation at the 'highest level,' as promised by the State President, many of them are going to exert political pressures via the shop floor and union action. The sooner the issue of Black involvement in the decison-making process is resolved, the better it will be for everyone," it notes.

Unrest Studied

Keith Abendroth reports in the same edition on an "in-depth study of the unrest" by Major General A.J. "Bert" Wandrag, deputy commissioner for riot control in the SAP. Wandrag's report, which was compiled as a special project for Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies, says "the complacency of Whites — and cynicism about warnings on the Communist onslaught in South Africa — are two of the biggest problems and difficulties in coping with the unrest situation." Wandrag said "the type of riots being orchestrated in South Africa are 'unique' — and not encountered anywhere else in the world," Abendroth says. He criticizes some churches for playing a "definite negative role in riot afflicted areas," and noted that "police morale is affected negatively on occasion by the mass of anti-police publicity given by the media to coverage of riots."

Wandrag said an encouraging backlash was now building up against the forces of "anarchy and lawlessness" in some areas, but warned "it was 'unfortunately true that those members of the public who could freely and without any threat, pursue and further their careers and professions, enjoy freedom of worship, cherish their traditions, and live up to their principles without any interference, did not always believe the State President's warnings.'" It was even "more tragic," Abendroth quotes Wandrag as saying, that "some people remained indifferent, even though there was undeniable proof that what the State President had warned about was happening — both in South Africa and outside."

Party Support

Clive Derby-Lewis, Johannesburg regional chairman of the Conservative Party and a member of the Conservative General Council, has declared a survey in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper on the strength of the various political parties is "a transparent attempt to hoodwink the voting public," *THE CITIZEN* reports in the same edition. Derby-Lewis is quoted as saying: "This type of stunt always appears in this newspapers shortly after the ailing NP (National Party) regime suffers election set-backs and is designed to bluff the voter." He said that "computer figures indicated that support for the Right in the Transvaal was now larger than that of the NP, namely 44.5 and not 43.5 percent as stated in the survey. He also disputed a figure of 30.3 percent growth in the Orange Free State, saying that the actual figure was 43.5 percent," the article says.

Development Boards

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 4 December reports that "Development boards, the chief instrument of control over the lives or all urban blacks, are to be abolished. Giants such as the West Rand Development Board and East Rand Development Board, and all others, are to be phased out once the Regional Services Councils [RSC's] are established next year." Reporter Peter Wallington says the major factor in their abolition is the unpopularity of the boards in the black communities "largely because they have administered and implemented unpopular government policies." But a senior government source "said the 13 boards were in reality 'black RSC's' and there would be no need to retain them once the RSC's were operational."

Wallington says Gerrit Viljoen, minister of cooperation, development and education, had said earlier this year that the development boards "would not be phased out, but would have to be drastically re-shaped to fit in with the RSC's. He said also that board staff would have to accept that greater powers would be devolved on the fledgling black local authorities."

In a related item, Wallington reports that the first RSC "will not be established on January 1 next year as originally planned by government, but should be operational by mid-1986." A government spokesman said the introduction of new taxes to finance the RSC's had been set for July 1 next year, and "furthermore, the Demarcation Board had not yet finalised geographical boundaries for the RSC's."

Police Informants

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 4 December carries a report by Joshua Raboroko which says, "Senior Metal and Allied Workers Union officials have alleged that men who claimed to be security policemen offered them between R350 and 500 a month to become informers." Raboroko adds, "A spokesman for the Public Relations Division of the SAP in Pretoria said police did not comment on routine procedures."

Unrest

In its editorial in the same edition, the *SOWETAN* says, "the shootings in Mamelodi, however strenously the police wish to defend themselves, were sandalous," and the government should have immediately called for an inquiry after the dastardly shootings. Addressing the withdrawal of the security forces from Port Elizabeth, it says: "We have not heard a bleat out of the Government and its supporters about the peace that has inevitably followed the removal of these security forces." But, it adds, "We should not be lulled into false security by seeming peace and calm in Port Elizabeth townships. As we speak there is violence in some totally backwood townships. The causes of disenchantment are still with us, all the blacks."

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 4 December mentions in an editorial an incident in Johannesburg where a large crowd had built up in anticipation of the opening of a new discount store and where police, instead of using "normal crowd control measures," used teargas. "It is the siege mentality pervading the country that leads the guardians of the law into instinctive overreaction of this kind. Getting rid of that mentality is the realissue," it says.

Further on COSATU

In a second editorial in the same issue, *THE STAR* comments on the formation of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU): "The arithmentic is what counts. COSATU lays claim to about 500,000 members, almost all black. It is, instantly, the largest labour union federation in the country. It is overtly politicised to a degree no other labour grouping has been. What we have is a labour movement doubling as a black political party. It inherits a legacy from the ANC, a blessing from the UDF [United Democratic Front] and muscle from its members." The Government has an urgent task, it notes, "to formulate a policy for dealing with this new force." Jo-Anne Collinge reports in the same issue that "Members of Parliament for Moutse — the Pedi area accommodating some 120,000 people, which is about to be ceded to KwaNdebele — are outraged that they have been prohibited from discussing the controversial incorporation with their constituency. A meeting schedule to be held at the kraal of Chief T.G. Mathebe was banned at the weekend, the MP's said. When people gathered in defiance of the magistrate's banning order, police dispersed the crowd," she reports.

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 3 December says in an editorial "that politics was much in evidence at the establishment of the black umbrella trade union movement." It was said that COSATU wants to take over the government one day, nationalize mines, and for the present take the place of the banned ANC. It was expected that black workers would organize themselves into a body which would apply itself to the economy and to politics. "If the balance between economic and political demands is upset there will be chaos in industry," it notes. It is a dangerous illusion that a worker's labor should be the medium for political blackmail. Concluding, it says, "if COSATU wants to move in that direction it will destroy the country's economy."

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 3 December says in an editorial that "last week's happenings in the black trade union movement emphasizes once more the great variety of groupings in black ranks." There is simply not a single group or leader who can negotiate for all. Even in trade unions there are deep-rooted differences between Africanists and Charterists. COSATU represents only a part of the black labor force. "Any attempt to exclude a single group, even the ANC, will be disastrous," it notes. While political groupings such as Inkatha, the ANC, and the UDF enjoy public attention, it is time to attach greater importance to black trade union movements which have come to stay. Observing that COSATU's political manifesto is excessive and unrealistic, it says: "We believe it will not remain that way." Practical experience of bargaining in the labor situation can lead to greater realism in politics, it says in conclusion.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 4 December says in an article that "last week, after 3 years of negotiation, a new super trade union was established in South Africa." One of the first noises from the newly-formed COSATU was that it would demand the abolishment of the compulsory carrying of passbooks. But while this demand was being made, there was already talk of dissension in its own ranks. Three years of negotiation have preceded its establishment and observers do not see it lasting 3 years. "There is talk that four of the trade unions which have become affiliated with COSATU have done so in order to disrupt the federation." It notes that initially COSATU will maintain a fair degree of unity but observers who spoke to *BEELD* says COSATU faces a formidable struggle ahead in order to survive. Rumors of a division in ideological strategy among the trade unions are rife. The division came to the fore with the announcement last week that the Council of Trade Unions of South Africa and Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions will not affiliate with COSATU. Concluding, it says "COSATU's militant standpoint can lead to widespread labor unrest which will aggravate South Africa's economic problems."

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe on U.S. Constructive Engagement Policy

MB050536 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Austrian businessmen have expressed their willingness to engage in trade with Zimbabwe. This was stated by the president of the Austrian chamber of commerce, Mr (Rabo Salinger), when he held talks with the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, in Vienna yesterday. Comrade Mugabe, who is leading a high-powered delegation, arrived in the Austrian capital yesterday from Moscow, where he completed a 2-day official visit. During his 2-day visit to Austria, Comrade Mugabe will try to strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries, as well as explore new avenues of trade. Mr (Salinger) told Comrade Mugabe that the Austrian business community is ready to enhance trade between the two countries, and will intensify its participation in the Zimbabwean annual trade fair.

Earlier, Comrade Mugabe told newsmen in Moscow that he intends to give priority to the issue of solving the political turmoil in southern Africa during his 3-year chairmanship of the Non-aligned Movement. He told about 400 newsmen that Zimbabwe has been chosen to host and assume the leadership of the movement mainly because of world attention on southern Africa. Comrade Mugabe spoke strongly against Washington's philosophy of constructive engagement. He said the philosophy is deceitful, dishonest, and hypocritical.

The prime minister urged the Nonaligned Movement to act on the situation in the Middle East, Gulf war, Cyprus, Latin America, and the Caribbean. He said his visit to Moscow has cemented relations between the two countries.

World Council of Churches Holds Emergency Meeting

Bishop Tutu Speaks

MB041734 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1513 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Harare, Dec 4, SAPA — The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said here today he regarded the "base line" for the solution of the South African problem and negotiating the dismantling of apartheid to be the release of detainees, the lifting entirely of the state of emergency, allowing exiles to return, dropping treason trials and engaging in serious talks with those whom the people had freely chosen as their representatives.

He was speaking at a news conference following the opening session of a three-day emergency meeting of the World Council of Churches [WCC] and leading South African churchmen designed to find ways of supporting South African churches in their confrontation with apartheid. It is being attended by church leaders and consultants from all over the world, with a strong contingent from South Africa, including Bishop Manus Buthelezi, president of the South African Council of Churches.

Bishop Tutu told the newmen that while he was in Zimbabwe he would take the opportunity of meeting leaders of so-called liberation movements based here.

"There is not question about that," he said.

The government wished to retain apartheid, the bishop said.

He added: "They (the SA Government) will seek to continue the occupancy of the corridors of power for as long as possible."

He said that if the United States had applied the same policy towards South Africa as it had to Nicaragua, apartheid would be dead by now.

Asked what he believed could be achieved by the WCC conference, the bishop said that one very important thing had already been achieved — the expression of solidarity, not merely by "tuppeny hapenny people but by very important people," who had changed their schedules substantially to attend. And the victims of apartheid would know that the world cared and was aware of the pain and anguish of the people of South Africa, the bishop said.

ANC Statement

MB041625 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1620 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Harare, Dec 4, SAPA — A love of peace and the wish to minimise the loss of life had led the African National Congress to call on the international community for more than 20 years to impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, according to an ANC statement issued in Harare today.

Released to mark the World Council of Churches conference on dismantling apartheid, and distributed to delegates and the press, the statement said there was a moral need for the teaching of the church against racism and exploitation and in favour of justice and liberation to be heard unequivocally.

Although the voice on the side of the oppressed was becoming louder among the churches, it was also true that the institutional churches still provided religious sanction for the armed forces of apartheid while sometimes also "falsely equating the people's determination to end apartheid with the desparate attempts of the racists to retain power and wealth."

"We do believe that black and white can live together in peace in South Africa.

"We do not believe that apartheid and justice can live together," the statement said.

The statement called on the delegates not to be deceived by arguments that sanctions would hurt the black people more and urged the conference to continue to press for the release of nationalist veteran Mr Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners.

"Only last week the South African regime threatened to invade the Republic of Zimbabwe as an extension of the destabilisation policy and aggression against all Frontline States. This underlines the urgency of the task facing this historic meeting," the statement said.

President Banana Remarks

MB041214 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The World Council of Churches, WCC, has begun a 3-day emergency meeting in Harare to find a way of helping South African churches in the struggle against apartheid. In his opening remarks, the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, warned the church in South Africa not to be used as parties for the forces of imperialism. Comrade Banana [word indistinct] to find ways of starting the dialogue with the Botha regime (?through) more dialogue between the regime and genuine representatives of the people.

He said the intensified internal struggle in South Africa cannot be bought off by useless reforms or with a [word indistinct] of the rifle. More than 1,000 black people had been murdered for their beliefs in the past 24 months.

Comrade Banana urged Western nations to withdraw their economic support for the apartheid regime, because this support is oiling the repressive machinery.

He also said that he had (?heard) the public threat issued by the regime to Zimbabwe as an indication of that country's intention to escalate crossborder violence. The WCC meeting is being attended by more than 85 church leaders from all over the world, [word indistinct] from South Africa.